Daily Report

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Alia Greets Romanian Leaders on National Day

AU2308071988 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

On the occasion of National Day of Romania and the 44th anniversary of its liberation, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and on our own behalf, we send you, and through you to the Romanian people, warm greetings and sincere wishes for their happiness and the prosperity of their homeland. We express the wish that the traditional relations of friendship that exist between our peoples will constantly develop.

Alia Visits Diber District, Attends Celebrations

Stops at Burrel En Route

AU2208160488 Tirana ATA in English 1115 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Tirana, August 22 (ATA)—On his way to the Diber District, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped on August 21 before noon in the town of Burrel.

He was received by the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Qerim Ribaj; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Nedin Hoxha; and other leading cadres of the organs of the party, power, and mass organisations in the district.

Thousands of the town inhabitants, veterans, young men and women, Pioneers of Enver who had gathered in the square in front of the district party committee received Comrade Ramiz Alia with love.

Comrade Ramiz Alia hailed the city's inhabitants, lovely caressed the children who presented him with bouquets of flowers.

In one of the halls of the district party committee, Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with members of the Bureau of the party committee and other leading cadres of the organs of the party, power, economy, mass organisations, and Army of the district.

The first secretary of the district, Qerim Ribaj, and other leading cadres of the power and economy informed him on the state of affairs in the district, on the mobilisation and readiness of the working people and cooperativists to achieve greater successes in the context of implementing of the tasks of the 9th congress of the party, on the work done up to now in various sectors of economy, especially in agriculture, livestock, in chrome extraction and processing, in geology, etc.

Likewise, the participants at the meeting expressed the optimism of the Communists and all the working people of the district to see to the 80th anniversary of the birth of the unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with fresh successes.

In his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia, after thanking the leading cadres of the district for the information, spoke firstly on some problems of the geology of chrome extraction. The new data of geology, he said, show that although we have extracted and processed very great amounts of chrome, great perspectives lie ahead of us regarding this asset.

Comrade Ramiz Alia devoted a special attention to the problem of livestock. The people of the Mat District, he said, claim distinction as capable stock breeders.

Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed that the development of small cattle assume great proportions in this district.

Speaking on the great reserves of the country's development, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that nature has given Albania numerous underground and ground assets and other favorable conditions. But the man, with his socialist consciousness and professional knowledge, is the greatest asset.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia confirmed once more the attained success in the Mat District and wished them fresh successes.

After the meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia visited sociocultural objects of the Burrel town.

Attends Rally in Peshkopi

AU2208142088 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Tirana, August 22 (ATA)—Two joyful festive occasions, the 44th anniversary of the liberation of the district and that of the new bread gathered the people of Diber District in the city of Peshkopi on August 21.

But the people of Diber were overjoyed when amidst them came to take part in these festivities Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

He was welcomed by Xhelil Gjoni, first secretary of the district party committee and Ali Kaza, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council.

At the beginning, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the district martyrs' cemetery. He met with and greeted warmly the war veterans, former partisans of the 18th Shock Brigade, members and relatives of martyrs' families.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, together with the first secretary of the district party committee, Xhelil Gjoni, laid a wreath at the monolith to the martyrs.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades stood in silence and honoured with the fist up before the monolith. He passed by the martyrs' graves honouring the memory of those fallen in the struggle for the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

18.00 hours. Thousands of people had gathered in the green field and had filled the stadium of the city. The brave and industrious people of Diber extended an enthusiastic reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia. They burst out into ardent applauses and acclamations when Comrade Ramiz Alia appeared on the central tribune.

Amidst the indescribable joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was listened to attentively and was received with applauses for our glorious party.

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhoxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, handed over the red flag of the Central Commission of Socialist Competitions awarded to the district of Diber for overfulfilling the tasks in wheat production.

Amidst the joy of those present, a young cooperativist climbed the rostrum and gave the new bread to Comrade Ramiz Alia. Comrade Ramiz Alia got a piece from it and wished: "Happy new bread festivity."

At the end of the rally, Xhelil Gjoni, first secretary of the District Party Committee thanked Comrade Ramiz Alia for his very important speech and the evaluations in regard to the people of Diber District. At the same time he expressed the conviction that the people of this district will work tirelessly to be among the advanced districts of the Republic.

After the rally an artistic program was given.

On occasion of the 44th anniversary of the liberation of the district and the new bread festivity, a dinner was given. Comrade Ramiz Alia wished those present happy the festivities, health and happiness in families and fresh still greater victories in the future.

During the dinner, which passed in a very joyful atmosphere, those present toasted to the party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, to the people of Diber District.

Visits Kalaje e Dodes

AU2208164188 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 22 August carries a 5-minute report on the visit of Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, to Kalaje e Dodes, Diber District. The report begins with the sound of drumbeats welcoming Alia to the village of Kalaje e Dodes; a reporter describes the scene where there are crowds of highlanders assembled to greet Alia, and shouts of "Party, Enver, we are always ready." The report describes highlanders embracing Alia, and congratulating him on climbing so high into the mountains. Alia is reported as meeting the chairman of the local cooperative and representatives of the local AWP organization, and laying a wreath on the grave of the war hero Hajdar Dushi.

The reporter proceeds to describe a meeting between Alia and local villagers in front of the war memorial. A local cadre welcomes Alia with the words, "Your arrival in our territory, at our hearths, and in our hearts, dear Comrade Ramiz, will inspire us for the tasks that face all cooperativists." Alia is reported as expressing his pleasure at being in Kalaje e Dodes, praising the local people for their qualities of patriotism and industry, and encouraging local cooperativists in furthering the area's ancient sheepfarming traditions. Alia is also reported as saying that knowledge and culture are becoming more important, and that all obstacles standing in the path of young people in their quest for educational attainment should be removed.

The reporter describes Alia's departure from the village, to the sound of drums, cheers, and shouts of "Party of Labor."

Chrome Deposit Discovered in Pogradec District

AU2408185988 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Excerpt] A new chrome ore deposit has been discovered in Pojske, Pogradec District, and the site has been commissioned. This constitutes a success by the working people of this district, particularly the geologists and miners. This news, which comes immediately following Comrade Ramiz Alia's evaluation of the work of the miners of the Bater and Bulqize chrome-bearing zone during his visits to the districts of Diber and Mat, is confirmation of his statement that although we have extracted and processed very large quantities of chrome ore, we have only started to scratch the earth as far as this wealth is concerned.

A meeting was held in Pojske to celebrate this event, which was also attended by Comrade Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of industry and mines; Belul Lufo, Pogradec District AWP Committee first secretary; Vasil Prifti, Pogradec District People's Council Executive Committee chairman; and other comrades.

Comrade Hekuran Isai addressed the meeting in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Ramiz Alia. [passage omitted]

BCP Daily Reports on Polish Strikes

AU2208134288 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19, 20, and 21 August carries several articles on the situation in Poland.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19 August on page 5 carries two reports. The first, a 240-word factual report by "our correspondent," describes the announcement on the 18 August meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, entitled "In Defense of Public Interests." The report quotes the announcement to the fact that "the blackmail with the strikes, accompanied by calls to return to the time of total disorganization in the country's social life, could only strengthen the economic difficulties and halt the process of reforms and national accord."

The same newspaper carries on page 5 a 500-word report by Boris Dankov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Warsaw, entitled "Justifiable Concern." Stating that his report is based on articles and commentaries in the Polish mass media Dankov says that "the illegal strike in the 'July Manifesto' coal mine is continuing." He describes the talks between the striking workers and representatives of the mine leadership, and stresses that "the talks have been interrupted because of the new demands of the so called strike committee, which include the condition to allow 'experts' of the former 'Solidarity' in the mine," as well as their participation in the negotiations. Dankov reports on the television interview of the mine's director Grzywa, and on the declaration of the Federation of Miners Trade Union, which pointed out that the "irresponsible demands and claims of the strikers are blocking the trade union activity in defense of the working people's interests." He also mentions that the strikes have spread to Szczecin and quotes PAP to the fact that "'the friends of the Polish people' are striving to utilize the strikes for their own unclean goals."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 August on page 5 carries a 900-word report by Boris Dankov entitled "Poland: Disturbing Concern." Dankov reports that "the illegal strikes" in the "Morcinek," "Andaluzja," and "Moszczenica" coal mines, as well as the strike in the Szczecin port are continuing. He describes attempts of non-striking workers to resume work and says that "participants in the illegal strike have not allowed the workers to resume their work." He quotes Polish sources on the losses inflicted so far by the strikes and says that "the situation, which has emerged, is a reason for serious concern among the Polish public and working people, who understand the consequences of the strikes in the present difficult conditions."

Mentioning Lech Walesa's involvement in the strikes Dankov says that "the propaganda instructions of Western subversion centers are continuing along with the illegal actions," and quotes a PAP declaration to the fact that "we must overcome the existing division and prejudices and say 'no' to those who think that a return to anarchy could be a remedy for the difficulties, which we are experiencing."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 21 August on pages 1 and 5 carries a 1,300-word report by Boris Dankov entitled "Striving Toward Calm." Reporting that the strikes are continuing Dankov maintains that "the mechanism of political manipulation, related to fanning tension and turning the illegal actions into a strike psychosis similar to the one of 1980, becomes increasingly evident." He points out the involvement of former Solidarity figures in the strikes and says that "in its tactical instructions 'Free Europe' has already announced the establishment of 'organizational committees' intended to conceal the restoration of 'Solidarity.'" He reports the assessment of Polish sources of the losses inflicted by the strikes and the announcement on the 19 August meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers on the situation in the country.

Dankov says that "the economic demands of the strikes drastically exceed the possibilities of Poland's economy and are threatening it with a collapse." He defines the demand to restore Solidarity as "unrealistic," and says that "it is not difficult to imagine the consequences" if the strikes continue. Further on Dankov notes "the concern of the working people and the public, reflected in the articles and commentaries of the Polish mass media," and quotes TRYBUNA LUDU to the fact that "a weakened Poland is not only a crack in the socialist community, but also a plus for all those who fear the renewal of socialism."

Dankov also reports the meetings of the Polish Defense Committee and the Executive Committee of the Polish Trade Unions, which "have discussed the situation in the country and adopted appropriate decisions."

Message Sent on Romanian National Holiday

AU2408072888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania,

and the fraternal Romanian people most cordial greetings and wishes on the 44th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascist oppression.

The 23 August 1944 national antifascist insurrection, implemented under the RCP leadership and with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, crowned with success the struggle of the Romanian people against fascism and marked the beginning of fundamental political and socioeconomic transformations in Romanian society.

We follow with interest the socialist construction in neighboring and friendly Romania and sincerely rejoice with its successes and achievements.

The years of socialist construction became a crucial stage in developing Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, our bilateral relations ascended to a new level. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania are actively cooperating in implementing the foreign policy course of the countries of the socialist community in the light of the new political thinking, for disarmament and strengthening world peace. Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation and our joint initiatives are obtaining greater dimensions and prospects in the conditions of the new constructive tendencies toward all-Balkan dialogue and cooperation.

We are convinced that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop in the future in the spirit of reciprocity and even better utilization of the existing possibilities, for the benefit of our nations and in the name of peace and socialism.

On the eve of your bright holiday please accept our friendly wishes for further successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress on constructing the comprehensively developed society, and for the prosperity of the friendly Romanian people.

National Day Greetings Sent to Afghan Leaders

AU1908150888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, and to Dr Muhammad Hasan Sharq, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan:

Esteemed comrades, please accept our most sincere comradely congratulations on the occasion of Afghanistan's National Day, the 69th anniversary of the restoration of independence.

During the past decades the Afghan people have conducted a courageous struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction in order to build an independent, sovereign, nonaligned, and neutral Afghanistan. Great efforts are being made to overcome the internal and external difficulties along the path opened up by the April 1978 Revolution, which marked the beginning of deep transformations in the name of justice, democracy, and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria totally supports the policy of national reconciliation practised by the leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan in order to halt the bloodshed and establish lasting peace in the country and throughout the region. We give a high assessment to the agreements signed in Geneva, which created an international legal basis for halting the intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs, we condemn the attempts to violate these agreements, and insist that they should be observed by all the countries that signed them.

We note with great satisfaction the comprehensive advance in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples in the name of peace, international security, and understanding between peoples.

With all our heart we wish the friendly Afghan people and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan new successes on the road toward achieving national reconciliation, restoring and advancing the economy, and progressive social development.

CC Secretary Khristov, Delegation Visit Zimbabwe

AU1808072788 Sofia BTA in English 0640 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Harare, August 18 (BTA)—At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Z.A.N.U.-P.F.), a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Emil Khristov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to Zimbabwe from August 11 through 17.

The delegation attended the official presentation of a book of selected works by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council. The book was brought out in the Shona and Ndebele languages. Mr Robert Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, president and first secretary of the Z.A.N.U.-P.F., wrote the foreword.

Mr Todor Zhivkov's book was presented by Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the Z.A.N.U.-P.F. and minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe.

During their visit here, the Bulgarian delegation met with senior members of Parliament, with high-ranking members of the ruling party, with government ministers and public figures. The delegation attended the constituent session of a Parliamentary Group for Friendship With Bulgaria.

The BCP and the Z.A.N.U.-P.F. signed a cooperation agreement.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU1608194088 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] An agreement between Zimbabwe's ruling political party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union - Patriotic Front, and the BCP has been signed in Harare. The document envisages the exchange of visits of party delegation and information on the party and public life in the two countries.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Emil Khristov, and by Didymus Mutasa, secretary for international issues of the Zimbabwe African National Union- Patriotic Front Party.

Yordanov Receives Angolan Cultural Secretary

AU1908143488 Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 19 Aug 88

["Bulgaro-Angolan Cultural Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA)—An Angolan delegation headed by Mr Boaventura da Silva Cardoso, secretary of state for culture, is visiting Bulgaria. Mr. Cardoso was received by Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education.

Cultural relations between the two countries develop on the basis of the 1977 Intergovernmental Agreement for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation.

Today the two countries signed a plan for scientific and cultural cooperation until 1990.

The leader of the Angolan delegation said: "This important document signed at the end of our visit here will advance our future cooperation, will strengthen the ties between our parties, governments and peoples. No doubt, culture will contribute to the further advancement of our mutual relations."

Bulgaria will help Angola in training personnel with university and technical education for all important branches of the Angolan economy. Sending Bulgarian specialists, teachers and lecturers is also envisaged. Bulgaria will keep rendering assistance in museology, archaeology and restoration. Exhibitions and artistic ensembles will be exchanged. During the Days of Angolan Culture there will be a complete presentation of that country's art.

BCP Message to Zambia's UNIP Conference

AU2208123288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Aug 88 p 5

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 10th General Conference of Zambia's United National Independence Party, read on 20 August by Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary]

[Text] The 10th General Conference of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party [UNIP] continues in Harare. The delegates are discussing issues related to the party's policy on the eve of the general elections. Many foreign delegations are taking part in the conference, including the BCP delegation led by Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

On 20 August Comrade Emil Khristov read the greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 10th UNIP General Conference.

The Communists and all working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have great respect for the selfless struggle of your party against colonialism and racial-political inequality, and for freedom and national independence, which triumphed 24 years ago. Today your party is a vanguard force in constructing the new democratic society in Zambia and in the efforts to strengthen the country's economy and increasing the prosperity of the broad people's masses, the message reads.

We highly value the active and constructive policy of the Republic of Zambia in the international arena and its contribution to strengthening world peace along the road of disarmament and social progress and to establishing a new international economic order.

Your conference is taking place at a time when new approaches to solving complex international and domestic political and socioeconomic problems are required, Comrade Emil Khristov pointed out. The new realities require us to be guided by the understanding that all states of our mutually dependent and interrelated world—both big and small—as well as all political forces, regardless of their class and ideological orientation, can and must make their contribution to protecting peace and conducting complete nuclear and conventional disarmament.

Therefore, we greet the signing of the INF Treaty as the first real step in the area of disarmament. We support the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Bulgaria itself is the author of many such initiatives and is actively participating in their implementation. As a Balkan country we are making constant efforts to turn the Balkans into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons and a zone of peace, good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving to develop friendly relations with all states in the interest of peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation among nations. From this high rostrum I would like to confirm our

steady solidarity with the frontline countries, which are defending and strengthening their political and economic independence. Simultaneously, we will further render support and assistance to the national liberation movements of the African National Congress and SWAPO in their just struggle for national and social liberation, Comrade Emil Khristov said.

Further on, the BCP Central Committee secretary spoke about the implementation of profound revolutionary restructuring in all areas of life in Bulgaria.

The successful implementation of restructuring in our country, which coincides in its main goals with the profound changes in the USSR and the other socialist countries, will facilitate the further increase of the attractive power of socialism, give a powerful impetus to the world revolutionary and democratic forces, and make a significant contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress, Comrade Emil Khristov said.

Relations between the BCP and UNIP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia, and between the Bulgarian and Zambian nations are characterized by sincere friendship, solidarity, and cooperation. This is our common and valuable achievement. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kenneth Kaunda made the greatest contribution to constructing our relations on a firm and reliable political foundation.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, I would like to assure you that we shall advance everything that depends on us for the further and ascending development of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and nations, in the name of our common cause, and shall strengthen confidence, mutual understanding, and cooperation among all nations, in order to create a world without weapons and violence, and preserve our common home—earth—for the next generations, Comrade Emil Khristov said in conclusion.

Zambian President Receives Khristov in Lusaka

AU2408181988 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Lusaka, August 24 (BTA)—Today Dr Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia (U.N.I.P.) and president of Zambia, received Mr Emil Khristov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who heads the BCP delegation to the Tenth General Conference of U.N.I.P.

Mr Emil Khristov conveyed to Dr Kenneth Kaunda greetings from Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council. Dr Kenneth Kaunda commended highly the strengthening of friendship and the promotion of relations between Bulgaria and Zambia.

Zhivkov Talks With Bulgarian Writers

AU1608171688 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] Varna, 12 August (BTA)—The traditional 21st meeting of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, with the creators of literary works, which took place on 12 August, again confirmed the great intellectual contact between the Bulgarian writers, the party, and the people. Cordial and informal, and taking place immediately after the BCP Central Committee plenum on restructuring the intellectual sphere, the meeting was an expression of the writers' ideological adherence to the party's April line and its Marxist-Leninist continuation—the July Concept on further constructing socialism in our country.

Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, stressed the intellectuals' great responsibility in the struggle for the fundamental restructuring of society. They must be in the midstream of our time—a time for bold and innovative decisions, related to renewing life.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke about the great role of our intelligentsia and the Bulgarian writers as the strike force of restructuring. Now, at the decisive stage of our development, we must not merely improve this or that sphere of our reality, but remove everything which hinders our march forward. It is our creative intelligentsia that is called upon to contribute, with its important deeds, to asserting this process, and as has always been the case, to fully reveal its firm connection with the people.

Comrade Yordan Yotov attended the meeting.

Zhivkov Meets Scientific Workers Near Varna

AU1808180488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] At the Druzhba resort this evening, on International Scientists Day, Comrade Todor Zhivkov held a meeting with representatives of the Scientific Workers Union in Bulgaria.

Speaking about restructuring in the scientific sphere, Zhivkov mentioned certain unresolved issues in the fields of education, national health, architecture, and science. In cooperation with the Soviet Union, he emphasized, what is needed is not simply restructuring, but revolutionary restructuring, which should encompass all spheres of social life, both its base and superstructure. A new upsurge is needed in the development of scientific thought, and new outlooks in organizing the scientific front and in the whole of scientific activity, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said.

Comrades Yordan Yotov and Georgi Yordanov took part in the meeting.

Press Marks Events Connected With Prague Spring

AU2408133688 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 10 August through 23 August (with the exception of Bratislava PRAVDA of 22 August, which has not been received) publish the following items commemorating the events of 20 years ago:

On 10 August, RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA both publish on page 3 a 4,500-word article by Milan Matous entitled "Dubcek's Road From Tragedy to Farce," which describes Dubcek's activities in 1968 and today.

On 11 and 12 August, on page 3 in each instance, both party papers publish in two installments an 8,000-word transcript of a roundtable discussion on the 1968 events, entitled "On People and Events." Participants in the discussion are Eugen Hanisko, first deputy director of Czechoslovak Television in Bratislava; Karol Hederling, chief editor of the weekly TELEVIZIA; Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Julius Loerincz and Jan Medved; Milan Matous, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Karel Rychtarik, director of the Public Opinion Research Institute in Prague; Josef Valenta, chief editor of the journal ZIVOT STRANY; Juraj Varholik, employee of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jaroslav Kojzar, RUDE PRAVO deputy chief editor, who acts as moderator.

Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA (PRAVDA's weekend supplement) No 32 on 12 August on pages 12 and 13, under the headline "What They Said, What They Wanted," reprints two chapters, totalling about 7,000 words, from Tomas Rezac's book of the same title, which is to be published by RUDE PRAVO's own publishing house later this year. In these chapters Rezac deals with the role played by "right-wing" intellectuals (Eduard Goldstuecker, A. J. Liehm, and others) in preparing the ground for the 1968 events and describes the editorial office of the writers' union weekly LITERARNI NOVINY as the "center of counterrevolution." Rezac argues that, although the contributors of LITERARNI NOVINY wrote about "socialism with a human face" and about reforming and improving socialism, in reality "they provided counterrevolutionary and criminal elements with guidance for overt action."

Prague HALO SOBOTA (RUDE PRAVO's weekend supplement) No 32 on 13 August on page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Frantisek Vrbecky, entitled "One of the Members of K 231." The article portrays Otakar Rambousek, one of the organizers of K 231, a "counterrevolutionary" organization of former political prisoners set up in 1968. Vrbecky contends that Rambousek's sentence on espionage charges in 1949 was in accordance with Czechoslovak law and that he therefore did not have the right to claim the status of an innocent political prisoner.

On 15 August, on page 3, RUDE PRAVO carries a 1,100-word article by Vaclav Pergl entitled "Faithful to Her Convictions." The article recalls the "campaign" launched in 1968 against journalist Marie Serksova, who is now chief editor of PROUD (Current), the weekly organ of the Litomerice CPCZ District Committee, after she published an article in May 1968 critical of K 231. Pergl says that, because of her "communist convictions," no one wanted to employ Serksova in 1968 and that she was unemployed for 3 months. He also recalls the "threats and vulgar and abusive anonymous letters" Serksova received after the publication of her "truthful information."

On 16 August, on page 3 in each instance, both party papers publish a 1,900-word article by Vaclav Pergl entitled "Letter From 99 Praga Workers." The article recalls another "media campaign" of 1968, which was launched against the 99 workers of the Praga automobile factory who in July 1968 sent a letter to the Soviet Embassy in Prague, in which they voiced their "concern" about the situation in Czechoslovakia at that time (the letter was published by Moscow PRAVDA on 30 July 1968). Pergl recalls that the signatories of the letter were branded as traitors to the nation, recalled from their party, trade union, or economic functions in the factory, and that two of them were even fired and barred from entering the factory premises. After 21 August 1968, the signatories of the letter reportedly "could not even go to work and had to stay at home." Pergl views the "campaign" against the Praga workers as "part of a broader design. Its aim was to destroy the party, its leading role, and erode friendship with the USSR. It was designed to demonstrate tellingly that those who might want to oppose such things would be silenced and hunted down."

In addition to the Pergl article, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 August also publishes, on page 4, a 2,600-word article by Pavol Mestan entitled "'Democratic Socialists' and the Leading Role of the Party." Mestan analyzes various articles by proponents of "reform communism" and "democratic socialism" (Jiri Lederer, Petr Pithart, Jindrich Fibich, Antonin J. Liehm, Pavel Kohout) published in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and comes to the conclusion that these "ideologues of the so-called democratic socialism" strove to eliminate the leading role of the CPCZ and the workers class and to prepare the ground for a "return to the pre-February 1948 situation."

On 17 August, on page 3, RUDE PRAVO publishes five readers' letters on the events of 1968, ranging between 220 and 700 words. Miroslav Valenz from Plzen, a member of the Public Security force, recalls in his letter that the promoters of "revival" in 1968 included "criminal elements." He also recalls the "hysteria of the right wing" after the "coming of the allied troops in August 1968" when all road signs were removed "by order of the right wing from Czechoslovak Radio and

Czechoslovak Television" and someone "wrote Dubcek on the name tags of all house tenants." The result was, according to Valenz, that ambulances were unable to reach people in need.

Olga Simova from Most recalls in her letter the "raging of the right wing" and the "psychological terror" that was applied in her city against party members who "remained loyal to the party and socialism." She mentions, for instance, that when the district party conference in March 1968 voted against the erection of a Masaryk memorial, anonymous writers threatened to inflict bodily harm upon delegates' children.

Frantisek Raza from Krnov claims in his letter that in 1968 "a list of people, so-called conservatives, was drawn up, who were to be 're-educated' in special camps." It was only because of "the Soviet Union's timely internationalist assistance that no civil war took place," he says. Raza concludes his letter by saying: "It is necessary to write more, and more openly, about the treacherous policy of the opportunists and right-wingers in the party and state leadership in 1968, and about Dubcek's responsibility. All the things they caused and that had to be, and still must be, set right entitle us to believe and demand that these bankrupt politicians are not to be rehabilitated. I am in favor of restructuring and glasnost, in the forefront of which our party has assumed its place, with the awareness that we do not want to have anything in common with the danger of anarchy."

A letter from Ladislav Opocensky from Pecky recalls that after 21 August 1968 "honest working people did not let themselves be deterred from class and internationalist stands, in defiance of threats and provocations." Opocensky also mentions the role played by Milos Jakes and Vasil Bilak in those days. The passage reads: "In October [1968] we managed to organize in the enterprise club in Pecky what at that time amounted to an almost semi-legal gathering of communists from Nymburk District and the neighboring districts. It was addressed by Comrade Milos Jakes, who gave us new strength for the struggle for the gains of February and for friendship with the Soviet people and their Army, our liberator. The aktiv met with considerable response in the public. Communists and working people from factories demanded that more such aktivs be held. In November 1968 it was Vasil Bilak who came to Pecky to brief us on the situation in the CPCZ Central Committee."

Miroslav Kveton from Plzen discusses in his letter the need "to explain, inform, and constantly return to the essence of the [1968] crisis and, above all, draw from it correct conclusions for our policy today." He also observes that "to this day our party bears the unpropitious consequences of August 1968," without specifying which "unpropitious consequences" he has in mind.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 August, on page 3, carries a 4,000-word article by writer Milos Krno, entitled "Clouds," containing the author's personal reminiscences of the events of 1968. Krno recalls the atmosphere of 1968 and the situation in Slovak cultural media (KULTURNY ZIVOT, SLOVENSKE POHLADY), which allowed "anticommunist hawks" such as Vaclav Cerny or "Ludakist emigres" such as poet Karol Strmen to express their views. Krno complains that he and his friends who wanted to warn that "the threat to our homeland comes from the West, and not from the East" had no access to the media. Referring to the events of 21 August, Krno says that it was "at the eleventh hour that the Warsaw Pact troops came to our territory to head off a civil war so that the face of our republic could remain socialist." He describes the "mass psychosis" and "confusion in people's heads" of those days, when "liberators were called occupants and honest people traitors." In the concluding part of his reminiscences, Krno discusses the difficulties that had to be overcome in the cultural field during the subsequent "process of consolidation," in view of the "right-wingers" dominance of the media. In this connection, he mentions the positive role of "Viliam Salgovic, Miloslav Hruskovic, Stefan Junas, and other comrades" whom Krno reportedly "consulted on how to proceed in the process of consolidation in the cultural field."

RUDE PRAVO on 17 August on page 7 and Bratislava PRAVDA on 17 August on page 5 also publish a 250-word statement by USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov at a press conference in Moscow on 16 August. In this statement Gerasimov expresses the USSR's attitude toward the Czechoslovak events of 1968.

On 18 August, on page 3, RUDE PRAVO carries a 2,200-word article by Josef Smola entitled "Zaruba Against Weiner and Company." The article recalls a radio discussion broadcast in March 1968, in which journalists Milan Weiner, Karel Kyncl, and "other radio 'stars' of the spring of 1968" made an attempt to "ridicule" prewar party member Josef Zaruba and portray him as a dogmatist. According to the RUDE PRAVO article, the aim of the "manipulated discussion" with Josef Zaruba was to "vilify" the Communist Party and to show that it was Communists like Zaruba who influenced developments in Czechoslovakia after 1945.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 August on page 3, under the headline "Letter of a Communist From the Year 1968," publishes the 2,500-word "substantial part" of a letter which Jan Pleva, a party member from Badin near Banska Bystrica, sent to the PRAVDA editorial office in May 1968. According to an introductory note, the "right-wing opportunists who had the last word" in Bratislava PRAVDA at that time refused to publish the letter. In the letter Jan Pleva welcomes the outcome of the January 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee, but disapproves of some subsequent developments. He criticizes, for instance, the party leadership for "having turned its back" on the working people and for seeking support for its policy mainly among students and intellectuals; objects to the presentation of the pre-Munich republic in the Czechoslovak media as a "thriving democracy" and of the post-February 1948

period as "one of darkness, torture, and lack of freedom"; protests against the courts' and other responsible agencies' "indiscriminate, generous, and one-sided" rehabilitation of black marketeers and kulaks; and voices concern at the attempts to "discredit security forces, the State Security corps in particular, before the people," at the "emergence of a large number of various organizations, associations, and clubs" with an antisocialist program, and at the activation of Ludakists, national socialists, and other parties and political currents. In the closing paragraph of his letter Pleva calls on the party leadership and all "upright Communists, workers, and farmers" to "do something before it is too late" and "not to permit the Communist Party to make any political concessions, give up Marxist-Leninist teaching, or distort and revise it in any way."

On 19 August, on page 2, RUDE PRAVO carries a 120-word CTK report, entitled "Attempted Provocation," on an attempt made by members of the Italian Radical Party and other foreign nationals the preceding day to display a banner "with a provocative inscription" in Wenceslas Square in Prague. On the same day, on page 3, RUDE PRAVO carries a 5,000-word editorial article on the anniversary of the 1968 events, entitled "Defense and Development of Socialism—An Indivisible Task of the Party and the People." Both the CTK report on the "attempted provocation" in Wenceslas Square and the editorial article are also carried by Bratislava PRAVDA of 19 August, on pages 2 and 3 respectively.

Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA No 33 on 19 August, on pages 12 and 13, carries a 4,500-word article by NOVOSTI correspondent Yevgeniy Chernov, entitled "August 1968—Lights and Shadows," in which he assesses the Czechoslovak developments in 1968, with special emphasis on the events of 21 August.

On 20 August, RUDE PRAVO (on page 4) and Bratislava PRAVDA (on page 5) both publish a 950-word CTK summary of TASS observer Aleksandr Kondrashev's commentary on the current "anti-Czechoslovak campaign in the West." They also carry a 300-word CTK Bonn dispatch summarizing a commentary on the 1968 events that was published by the KPD daily UNSERE ZEIT on 19 August (and which confirms the official Czechoslovak view of the events).

In addition, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 August, on page 2, carries a 350-word commentary by Karol Malak, entitled "Provocateurs and Their Managers," on the "provocation" staged by Italian nationals in Wenceslas Square on 18 August.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 August on page 2 carries a 120-word CTK report, entitled "Disturbances in Prague," on the attempt to "stage disturbances" in Prague on 20 and 21 August. On the same day, on page 7, it carries a 200-word CTK Moscow dispatch entitled "Moscow: Provocation by Enemies of Socialism Thwarted." The dispatch cites a TASS report on a "provocative gathering" by aktivists of the Democratic Union in Pushkin Square in Moscow, held to mark the "20th anniversary of the entry of the troops of the USSR and four other Warsaw Pact states into Czechoslovakia." On the same page, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 300-word unattributed report quoting commentaries on the 1968 anniversary that have been published by the Hungarian papers NEPSZABADSAG and NEPSZAVA, and in DIE WAHRHEIT, the organ of West Berlin communists.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 August on page 2 carries a 150-word CTK report entitled "On the Sunday Disturbances in Prague." The report mentions that the number of participants in the Prague "disturbances" exceeded 4,000 persons and that 28 of the 77 detained persons remain in custody.

On the same day, on page 3, RUDE PRAVO publishes a 400-word letter by Eduard Herec from Frydlant nad Ostravici. The letter reacts to a discussion with young workers from the Skoda Plzen factory on the events of 1968, which RUDE PRAVO published earlier this year. The letter writer notes that the discussion revealed "poor knowledge of the events of 20 years ago" on the part of the young generation, which he regards as a manifestation of "our imperfect, unsystematic politico-educational work among the youth."

Also on 23 August, on page 7, RUDE PRAVO carries a 200-word CTK Moscow dispatch entitled "Participants in the Provocation in Moscow Punished." The dispatch cites statements made by Soviet officials at a press conference in Moscow on 22 August on the punishment meted out to the participants in the "unlawful event" held in Moscow the day before, in connection with the anniversary of the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia.

The CTK reports on the aftermath of the demonstrations of 21 August in Prague and Moscow are also carried by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 23 August, on pages 2 and 7 respectively. In addition, Bratislava PRAVDA on 23 August on page 4 also publishes a 1,200-word article by Eva Nova entitled "Unfulfilled Wishes." The article describes the activities of the "reactionary part of the church leadership" in 1968 and notes its failure to enlist the support of rank-and-file Catholics for its "antisocialist" designs.

Leaders Greet Romanian Officials on National Day

AU2408120388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Romania"]

[Text] Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]

and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, the following congratulatory telegram on the National Day of their country:

Esteemed Comrades, on the occasion of the National Day of the SR of Romania—the 44th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination—we send you, the RCP Central Committee, and the Government and people of the SR of Romania comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government and people, as well as on our own behalf.

The victorious advance of the Soviet Army, together with the culmination of the antifascist and national liberation struggle of Romanian patriotic forces, opened up for the fraternal Romanian people the road toward building socialism, a road which they are today following together with the nations of other states of the socialist community. We sincerely respect the results achieved by the Romanian working people under the leadership of their Communist Party in bringing about basic socioeconomic transformations in their fatherland.

The firm friendship and alliance of our parties and states and of the people of both countries are highly appreciated by Czechoslovakia's working people. The results of our mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of political, economic, and social life are promoting the increased material and spiritual riches of the people of our two countries. We are convinced that our relations will continue to develop and intensify in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the SR of Romania (we recalled its anniversary a few days ago), on the well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the interest of strengthening the unity of the socialist community and consolidating its defense and economic covenant—the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and all the Romanian people many further successes in accomplishing the demanding tasks of socialist construction set by the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; and the Central Trade Union Council sent congratulatory telegrams to their partners.

Problems in Romanian Economy, Development Noted
AU2408143888 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
23 Aug 88 p 6

[Vladimir Lipsky article: "Socialist Republic of Romania Celebrates National Day; Great Changes and Difficult Road"]

[Excerpts] Forty-four years ago Romania was undergoing a heroic period of historical reversal. The antifascist uprising which broke out in Bucharest on 23 August 1944 not only paved the way to the country's rehabilition in the eyes of the European nations, but also inscribed Romania in golden letters in the chapters of the liberation struggle in the final phase of World War II and prepared the soil for postwar revolutionary changes. [passage omitted]

Since the end of World War II Romania has traversed a road of great changes. The term "traversed" is actually not descriptive enough in this context, because it was not and is not a straight road, a road without curves, intersections, or obstacles. Romania, cooperating with and assisted by the other socialist countries, and undoubtedly above all through its own efforts and hard work, had to resolve terrible backwardness—some of the country's regions were among the poorest in Europe in this respect—in order to become an intermediately developed industrial-agricultural state. [passage omitted]

True, life does not consist only of victories and successes. In recent years also Romania's problems have increased, the endeavor to reorient the economy from the path of extensive to intensive development has not been successful, and the consequences of the ill-considered and uneconomical investment policy of the past years is being felt very painfully precisely today. It led, among other things, to the great indebtedness which the country is trying to rapidly pay off. [passage omitted]

The problems of the Romanian economy appear markedly in power engineering. Industry uses far too much energy while the thermal and hydroelectric power plants have a low performance. Although an emergency military work regimen has been introduced in this sphere, and the deliveries of electricity and natural gas to the population have been reduced below the tenable level, a more fundamental turn for the better has not yet occurred.

Among the attempts to resolve Romania's development problems are the changes in three stages—up to the years 1990, 1995, and 2000—planned in the country's settlement structure . [passage omitted] The essence of the plan is the elimination of thousands of villages—from the existing 13,000, their number is to be reduced to 5,000-6,000. On the debris of the villages will, allegedly, be acquired 350,000 hectares of new agricultural land. By the year 2000, the construction of 558 agricultural-industrial centers is to be concluded and the population of the villages will be resettled in them. The Soviet periodical NOVOYE VREMYA wrote that "these plans elicit exceptional alarm among ethnic Hungarians and Germans." Going into greater detail, Bratislava's NOVE SLOVO said that "this unusual plan is an exceptionally costly and artificial disturbance of an historical structure of localities and an extensive attempt to solve the food problem. It also is distinct interference in the nationalities' structure of present-day Romania, a structure that has been developing for centuries. There are more than 2

million Hungarians, 400,000 Germans, and other nationalities, including 30,000 Slovaks and Czechs who live on Romanian territory." [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that today the SR of Romania has at its disposal great potential to successfully solve its development problems. While respecting the tried and tested principles of independence, non-interference, and equality, and every socialist country's right to proceed along the path of making use of its special features, we follow with interest and we support the endeavor of the people of Romania in building their fatherland. All the more so since we are united by traditional bonds of friendship, by the fate of socialism, its prestige, and its authority in the world.

Anniversary of Treaty With Romania Marked

AU1808152088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 88 p 6

[Jan Kovarik article: "Joint Direction; 20 Years of the Czechoslovak-Romanian Treaty of Friendship"]

[Text] With the passing of time, each interstate treaty is assessed by its makers according to the results it has yielded, according to whether it has fulfilled its purpose. As the cornerstone of relations, it maps out the fields and the manner of cooperation and steers bilateral efforts in the same direction. This also holds true for the Czechoslovak-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose 20th anniversary we now recall.

Both Czechoslovakia and Romania are going through a process of change and exploring ways of making the best possible use of the advantages of socialism and the specific traits of their countries. In doing so, they are trying to exploit for common benefit the fact that we are building a progressive social system and are able, and want, to rely on mutual coordination; they are trying to harmonize their plans and wishes with bilateral potentials as well as with the objectives of the socialist community as a whole.

Friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Romania dates back much further than the treaty. It arises from the joint effort to build a socialist society, from the common struggle for progress and peace in the world, from the traditions of the workers class of both countries. The foundations of this friendship are being constantly renewed—not just by statesmen and representatives of mass social organizations but, primarily, by people in everyday contact. The desire to get to know one another as thoroughly as possible and the ability to help one another, to share the other's feelings, and to have understanding for his plans and needs—these are all fruits of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

The years of the validity of the treaty have been filled with bilateral endeavor to make a contribution to one another and the socialist community as a whole. The foremost place is occupied by economic interaction, which finds its natural expression, for instance, in the enrichment of the domestic market but also in cooperation in the world. Cooperating in the economy means to go further, explore the possibilities of making a better use of mutual advantages, and be demanding toward oneself and the partner. This was also the guiding thought of this year's meeting between Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Republic, in Bucharest. This is why, aside from noting successes in mutual trade, the two sides drew attention to the fact that we have far from tapped the hidden potentials that are at our disposal.

Novel things always come into being with difficulty. This also holds true for the application of the most modern methods of cooperation such as production sharing, specialization, and the establishment of joint ventures. The existing agreements in engineering, electrical engineering, and the chemical industry should in the nearest future be supplemented with additional agreements. Likewise, help should soon come in the form of a joint timetable of the course to be pursued in production sharing and specialization, in the drafting of which the governments of both countries are to take part.

This year's trade exchange should reach a volume of R720 million. Within its framework, the Czechoslovak market will be enriched by 12,000 Oltcit and 1,000 Dacia passenger cars, 1,000 ARO jeeps, traditional supplies of vegetables and fruit, and consumer goods. We sell to the country on the Black Sea engineering products, power-generating equipment, measuring and control appliances, Tatra chassis and towing vehicles, but also sound reproducing systems, industrial robots, and computer technology. Despite this relatively diversified exchange, one cannot deny that specialization and production sharing carry little weight so far. This was admitted by the CSSR and SR of Romania heads of government, Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Constantin Dascalescu, in Prague this March. Scientific-technical cooperation should also be given priority.

Czechoslovakia and Romania are allies within the Warsaw Pact and, as its members, are striving to turn the current improvement of the international situation into an irreversible process. They are putting forward their own proposals to lessen the danger of a war breaking out and supporting those of their allies and the Warsaw Pact as a whole. Both our countries appreciate the new level of Soviet-American relations and the conclusion of the first disarmament treaty. They advocate the solution of all disputed issues by means of political negotiations and show solidarity with the struggle of nations for the defense and enhancement of their national independence, for freedom and an independent development.

Since the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-Romanian treaty, our mutual relations have widened and deepened and assumed a greater diversity. We have overcome many problems and others are emerging in the everyday rush of life. We are dealing with them together, in the spirit of the treaty that determines the joint direction.

Jakes Meets French Communist Gremetz

LD2408141488 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, CPCZ central committee general secretary, received in Prague today Maxime Gremetz, French Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and informed him about current CPCZ tasks in carrying out economic reform and deepening socialist democracy.

Maxime Gremetz supported the process of restructuring in Czechoslovakia and briefed Milos Jakes on the internal political situation in France after the Parliamentary elections. The two representatives also evaluated some international communist and workers movement issues.

USSR Church Council Group Visits Bratislava

AU2408104088 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Exchanging Experience"]

[Text] Bratislava—Gejza Slapka, Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL], yesterday [22 August] received in Bratislava a delegation of the Church Affairs Council attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, led by the council's chairman, Konstantin Kharchev. The delegationh is currently on a working visit to the CSSR. In a comradely atmosphere, the participants in the meeting exchanged topical information and experience in the implementation of church policy. The reception was attended by Miroslav Valek, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and minister of culture of the Slovak SR; by Igor Skorica, CPSL Central Committee department head; and by deputy Minister Vladimir Janku, director of the Church Affairs Secretariat attached to the CSSR Government.

Fojtik Receives Group

LD2408155288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Jan Fojtik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, headed by its chairman, Konstantin Kharchev. The representatives briefed each other on the experiences of the two countries in the sphere of the relations between the state and the churches. They stressed the effort toward their positive development according to the actual conditions in Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Ukraine Agriculture Ministry Delegation Visits

LD2408020888 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] In Bratislava today, Ivan Knotek, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR led by Viktor Sitnik.

In a comradely talk the two representatives informed each other about advancements in the agricultural-food complexes of Slovakia and the Ukraine.

Honecker Receives CPSU's Medvedev

LD2408142288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a friendly talk on Wednesday. Vadim Medvedev conveyed fraternal greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which Erich Honecker similarly reciprocated.

The partners in the talk conducted an exchange of views of topical questions of socialist construction, the international situation, and the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

Erich Honecker informed the Soviet guest about the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The GDR was continuing the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy, and constantly further developing the system of the management and planning of the national economy. Through its policy oriented toward stable and dynamic economic growth and the further development of socialist democracy, the GDR was making its contribution to strengthening the positions of socialism.

Vadim Medvedev gave information about the organization of the work aimed at implementing the decisions of the 19th party conference. The party conference and the July plenum that took place afterward, demonstrated the CPSU's determination to deepen and make irreversible the restructuring process and the reform of the political system, and to achieve in the shortest possible time results in improving the working people's living standards.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the CPSU's efforts to tap the potential of socialism even more effectively and to increase its attractiveness. The implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union, is followed with sympathy and great attention in the GDR. Erich Honecker wished the Soviet Communists much success in carrying out the tasks set by the 19th All-Union Party Conference.

Erich Honecker and Vadim Medvedev stressed that the SED and the CPSU devote much attention to the experiences of the fraternal parties in the further shaping of socialism.

They paid tribute to the high level of development in relations between the GDR and the USSR. The all-round cooperation between the two countries was being purposefully deepened in accordance with the existing agreements and accords. Both countries devote particular attention to close cooperation in the development and application of key technologies.

The partners in the talks affirmed the significance of the firm fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR, and between the peoples of the two countries. Under the current conditions of the development of socialism and of the world overall, the fraternal cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community attained even greater significance.

The two partners in the talks spoke of their countries' activities to carry out measures for the further improvement of the international situation which were agreed on at the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting. Particularly necessary, after the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, were further steps to reduce military potential. The positive changes in the international situation reinforced the convictions of the GDR and the USSR that it was possible, despite complicated problems and continuing deep contrasts, to proceed from confrontation to cooperation and to create a far-reaching international system of security. The unwavering struggle for this objective was in accordance with the class interests of socialism, as well as the interests of all mankind.

Taking part in the talk were Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR to the GDR.

New Soviet Weapons for Border Troops

AU1908131888 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Aug 88 p 4

["LGN," report: "New Weapons for the GDR Border Troops"]

[Text] Nuremberg—Reportedly, some of the GDR Border Troops have been equipped with the 5.45 mm caliber Soviet AK-74 submachine gun whose projectile wounds cause serious tissue destruction. In a way, the projectiles can be compared with the steel cubes with which the former automatic killing devices were loaded. These devices had been installed by the GDR Border Troops along the demarcation line for a distance of 439.5 km. The installation of these caused the GDR's reputation considerable international damage. Therefore they were dismantled by the end of November 1984. As an expert on the self-firing devices, the Wuerzburg international law expert Blumenwitz said that the use of violence at the border-protection facilities is contrary to international law as it constitutes a violation of the minimum human rights standard, which endangers peace.

The plant builder Peter-Michael Mader, who fled the GDR on 31 August 1987, mentions the equipment of some of the GDR Border Troops with the submachine

gun AK-74 in a report which he wrote for the West Berlin "13 August Working Group" recently. Mader was stationed with the Sixth Company of the Border Regiment No 23 in Harbke opposite Helmstedt. His report says that the political officer and the company commander reported on the "mode of operations of a new submachine gun" of the AK-74 type. The weapon is already being used by the Third Border Battalion (of the regiment), it is stated. His company is to be equipped with it in 1990. It has a considerably shorter barrel than the Kalashnikov machine gun (KMS-70); the initial velocity of the projectile—this is the velocity measured after it has left the barrel—is 1,040 to 1,070 meters per second (Kalashnikov: 715 meters per second). It was claimed that wounds inflicted by this weapon are deadly. "The high initial velocity (of the projectiles) is said to cause a shock and immediate congestion in the body." On account of their strong spin, the projectiles (5.45 by 39 mm) have an effect similar to dumdum bullets, it is stated. According to technical literature, the high-speed projectile turns over at impact, therefore it does not penetrate the human body with its tip.

Tautenhahn Holds Talks With USSR's Kulinich

AU2208111488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles, received Minister Nikolay Kulinich, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, for a friendly talk in Berlin on Friday [19 August]. The discussion centered on possibilities of how to expand delivery to the USSR of machines for the production of foodstuffs.

Daily Criticizes NATO's General Galvin

AU2208115088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Aug 88 p 2

["W.M." commentary: "Offer of an Old Hat"]

[Text] General Galvin has once again taken the floor. As the NATO representatives have been deathly quiet since the Warsaw Pact's latest offer of negotiations, people in the West have been paying him a bit of attention, which the NATO commander-in-chief has not really deserved with his remarks.

The general, who is presently preparing the NATO "Autumn Forge" maneuvers with 340,000 men and not precisely building confidence with this demonstration of strength between the North Cape and the Mediterranean Sea, did not provide any surprises in the beginning. He again complained that "no deeds have followed" the Warsaw Pact's proposals of radically reducing several types of armaments. For disarmament—this expert tries to interpret the issue like this—has to be carried out with advance unilateral concessions by the Warsaw Pact, before NATO even comments on the question as to whether or not it wants to participate. "As long as the Soviet Union maintains its military strength and the hitherto volume of deployment of its Armed Forces," he stated, there is "no alternative to the NATO strategy of forward defense and flexible response, including nuclear weapons." The NATO general apparently hopes that this "argument," which does not become more convincing through hackneyed repetition, will enable him to postpone further disarmament measures to the Greek calends.

However, later Galvin seemed to contradict himself when he announced "a study which is presently being worked out," according to which it "appears possible to reduce the nuclear warheads available for battlefield weapons and shorter-range missiles in Europe." Well, well, is this Gen Galvin of all people on the path toward a triple-zero solution? The disillusionment followed promptly: The prerequisite is the "modernization of existing long-range weapon systems." That is, instead of additional disarmament, we get the opposite: the undermining of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on intermediate-range missiles.

Gen Galvin loves to look like a magician. But with his abracadabra he does not even produce a rabbit. What he holds in his hands is only an empty old hat.

U.S. Delegation Visits Foreign Ministry

LD2308172088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin 23 Aug (ADN)—A group of U.S. Congress staffers, including advisors to senators and officials from the House of Representatives, was received for talks in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

The U.S. delegation was briefed by leading members of the Foreign Ministry on the GDR's policies for maintaining peace, on dialogue and disarmament, as well as on the development of bilateral relations with the United States.

Hungary's General Secretary To Visit 8-9 Sep

LD1908204988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 19 Aug (ADN)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, is to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR from 8-9 September this year. He is taking up an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Honecker, Stoph Greet Romanian Leaders

AU2408083488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 88 p 1

[ND report: "Congratulations From the GDR on Romania's National Day"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the

GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrades:

On the occasion of your national day marking the 44th anniversary of the victory of the revolution of social and national, antifacist and anti-imperialist liberation, we convey most cordial greetings and best wishes to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and the entire people of the Socialist Republic of Romania on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The liberation from facism on 23 August 1944 opened a new and significant chapter in Romania's history. Under the leadership of the RCP, the Romanian people have accomplished great achievements in building socialism since that time. The manifold efforts of the Romanian working people in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the RCP National Conference are highly esteemed in our country.

We attach great importance to the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. We are deeply convinced that the close and firmly established relations in the spirit of the commitments and accords concluded at the highest level will continue to develop constantly in all spheres of social life. In firm alliance with the other states of the socialist community, our countries are making an active contribution to the implementation of the socialist peace strategy, to the elimination of the nuclear threat, and to the dynamic continuation of the disarmament process.

We wish you, dear comrades, the RCP, and the entire people of the Socialist Republic of Romania much success in implementing your noble goals in socialist construction and convey our best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

Erich Honecker,
general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council
Willi Stoph,
chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Honecker Sends Condolences to Pakistan
AU2208095688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 88 p 2

[ND report: "Condolences on Plane Disaster in Pakistan"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message of condolences to Ghulam Ishaq Khan, acting president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and chairman of the Senate:

On the occasion of the tragic plane crash during which General Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, was killed, I convey my sincere condolences.

Please accept the sympathy of the State Council and of the people of the GDR.

Erich Honecker,
general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Attempts To Resolve Strike Conflict Continue

Pozsgay Hopes for Resolution

LD2408201888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Excerpts] At the Free University of Education and Economy at Leninvaros, Imre Pozsgay, member of the Politburo and minister of state, gave a lecture today. Jozsef Orosz has interviewed him. Although the matter of the miners has since closed, when the interview was recorded events were still in progress. It is understandable, therefore, that our colleague was interested in the minister of state's opinion on this issue: [passage omitted]

[Orosz] Imre Pozsgay, minister of state, member of the Politburo, spoke first about the miners' strike:

[Begin recording] [Pozsgay] This is obviously a conflict, a dysfunction of the tax system, a misunderstanding which I hope will prove to be no more than a misunderstanding and a conflict that can be resolved.

I do not consider the fact itself that some of the Pecs miners have resorted to the ultimate argument of strike, work stoppage, as a scandal or something which ought to be condemned. At most, my opinion is that we are all a little unprepared for this, in such matters. I very much hope that an agreement will be reached between the trade unions, the miners and the representatives of the government, and that this muddle will be resolved.

[Orosz] I then asked Imre Pozsgay if he could sense once again, after May, the impatience that society is once again dissatisfied with the strategy of slow steps, which of course are fast by past standards.

[Pozsgay] It may appear as though members of the leadership might get on their hobbyhorses in their personal statements and say what they want to say, whatever they have been saying since the middle of May, prior to the party conference. And it may appear as though action was lacking. I think this is precisely what will become action. And while the government's work-shop works are in progress and while the economic phenomena and so-called real process [realfolyamatok] are putting a further strain on society and are increasing dissatisfaction further, certain organizational forms take off, movements ready for action and inspiring action start. I think that by early fall, by fall, action also will be visible. [sentence as heard]

[Orosz] Do you believe that the pressure of social discontent can create the force which will encourage the power to act?

[Pozsgay] This intention and resolution exists in the political leadership, but at the same time the pressure represented by social tensions, social discontent, does no harm, as long as these take shape in the new circumstances of patience and the political consensus which will evolve from this patience.

The citizen also demands a share of this power. He wants to take part in decisions, he wants to become a participant of self-government and—God forbid—sometimes he will not even wait for the power to make a move on this or to nod in approval. Hence, if we want to govern the country cleverly, purposefully, in a situation of crisis, then the initiative must rest on both sides, on the government side, the side of power, and on the side of the citizen.

The winner will be the person who takes the initiative. If we take the initiative together and if these initiatives converge, then I think the country will be the winner.

SZOT Opposes Sick Pay Changes

LD2408132688 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, 24 August, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) expressed a protest against the modification of the current computation of sick pay.

Earlier the authorities supervising social security payments complained that this year it was possible for people on sick leave to earn more than when they were working. This was due to the combined effect of the present system of computing sick pay and of the personal income tax, which was introduced on 1 January this year.

The SZOT Presidium says that, apart from 'certain exceptional cases', such a problem does not exist. It adds that the current political mood must not be spoiled by a measure that would hit each worker. The SZOT, however, does not rule out the possibility of reexamining the issue next year.

In Hungary sick pay is computed on the basis of the net daily average earnings of the previous year and the basis includes bonuses and dividends on corporate profits and also the sum deducted from the pay as contribution to the pension fund. The actual sick pay is 65 to 75 percent of this basis for every day of the illness.

Being on sick leave may result in a higher net income than being on the job throughout the year in the following way: The sick pay is added to the regular income earned in the remaining part of the year and then personal income tax is levied on the year's total earnings. Thus those on sick leave might end up in a lower tax bracket. Moreover, the contribution to the pension fund is reckoned with when fixing the sick pay.

Now the social security authorities intend to discontinue computing the contribution to the pension fund when fixing the sick pay. Furthermore, they want to include last year's bonuses and dividends in the sick pay basis only after the 31st day of sick leave instead of the first day of the illness. These are the intentions that have provoked the opposition by the unions.

Miners Get Bonuses, Agree To Resume Work

Dispute Met With 'Understanding'

LD2408161188 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 24, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Some 150 miners of the Mecsec coal mines (Pecs, s-w Hungary) refused to start work in the night shift on Tuesday. The miners complained that the personal income tax take away a part of their various bonuses and that miners on sick leave often earn more than their colleagues in regular shifts.

Government offices informed MTI that 'the government met the miners' problems with understanding, and regarded that the overwhelming majority of their demands can and should be met. But the government holds the position that several demands do not belong to its scope of authority.'

The government has set no obstacles to paying the so-called fidelity bonus for the miners. In the end of last year the government decided that the companies should gross up all components of earnings, including fidelity bonus and other allowances, and the income of their employees should not decrease if they work as well as previously. The overwhelming majority of the collieries have met this obligation.

The complaint that miners on sick leave often earn more than their colleagues in regular shifts coincides with the government's evaluation. The government is soon to take a concrete measure to eliminate this anomaly.

The government undertakes to discuss the issue of bonuses belonging to its scope of authority with the Central Council of Trade Unions. The government is prepared to settle this issue in a satisfactory way, in agreement with the unions.

Concerning the miners' request to change the taxation, the government stressed that 'the issue belonged to the scope of authority of parliament. It should be considered that the taxation should not be changed under individual requests but on the basis of a well-considered conception.'

Under its previous decision, parliament is to survey experience in the new taxation system after the first year of operation.

Miners Speak on Pecs Settlement

LD2408192788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Attila Balint's recording begins during the talks and continues when the miners hear the good news:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The government will return on 1 January to all the other problems. This is the compromise, that this postponement must be made.

[Several miners speaking at the same time] Yes, we understand [words indistinct] It's clear [words indistinct] and the work continues in the meantime.

[Balint] Let me introduce you.

[Gruen] Lajos Gruen, miner.

[Tasi] Andras Tasi, miner.

[Bereczki] Janos Bereczki, miner

[Balint] You will be going back home soon. What do you want to tell the people back home?

[Miner] What we are saying prior to our departure is what they have elected us for and sent us here as representatives has been sorted out. And they should resume work, but we shall now go there and tell this to everyone personally, in every workplace, if need be, not just in ours.

[Balint] What did you achieve?

[Second miner] We have suceeding in getting our net loyalty bonuses.

[Third miner] I would like to add, my colleague did not say this, that we shall now receive the net value of last year's loyalty bonus. For the net value at present is written down. We shall not be getting this, but the value of last year's net sum, because at the moment we have 10,000 to 20,000 forints less than we had last year. So the workers should understand that we shall receive last year's sum.

[First miner] This is a belated matter. If what had been laid down in writing had materialized, then all this would not have happened with us. We do not want to strike, we want to work, we want to live in the future as well, and to provide for the family which can and must be provided for in a socialist society.

[Second miner] This could have been avoided. This is not a strike. I hope no one accidentally broadcasts to the world that people have struck. The miners did not strike. We had a justified demand which everyone here, including the government, has recognized, that this is due to us. This has been a long-standing malaise with us, this is how it came to the surface, unfortunately.

[Balint] But you stopped work, did you not?

[Miner] We stopped work, we shall remedy this, because if we harmonize the whole company, let's say, we are well-intentioned enough to offer a Sunday or Saturday to make up this backlog. So we are prepared even for this. But we expect the government to take a step in our direction, and not just in words.

[Balint] Let me bring in government commissionaire Laszlo Kapolyi. So how did the talks end then?

[Kapolyi] That they will get the original net value as [words indistinct].

[Balint] And the rest?

[Kapolyi] What we expect now is that we shall go back there and discuss it with our miner friends in Mecsek and that everything will go on as everyone has become accustomed to expect from the Mecsek miners.

[Balint] What caused this tense situation?

[Kapolyi] I think this consultation should have taken place earlier and I think both sides were at fault here. And we agreed to sit down after the Miners' Day celebrations and hold consultations about the problems and more sharply-defined anxieties of the Mecsek miners.

[Balint] The anxieties you talk about are the special problems of Mecsek coal miners.

[Kapolyi] Yes, they are connected with the natural endowments of the Mecsek coal mines, the special consumers, that is, with demand for coking coal, but it was significant and this must be stressed again that the restructuring of the coal mining industry in accordance with the decision of the Planning and Economic Committee, which has been in progress since 1985, will continue without a break, and domestic coal production has a determined place in this.

[Balint] What is the situation in other mines, I asked Laszlo Kovacs, general secretary of the Mining Industry Workers' Trade Union?

[Kovacs] Well, the comrades are expected back in the Mecsek field, to see what results they are returning with. I think the acceptance of compromises will be reassuring for the others as well. It cannot be said that the situation in the other pits was similar to that in Pecs mine. There were pits where 20 or 30 people had got off earlier, or did not go down at all, but this is also natural in a situation like this. It is related to and arises from miners' solidarity. I consider this natural.

[Balint] Does the miners' trade union draw any conclusions from what has happened?

[Kovacs] Yes, primarily the fact that it is not enough just to voice and repeat justified demands, requirements. One must fight more resolutely for their implementation.

[Balint] The concrete matters discussed here were the net value of loyalty bonuses, the question of supplements and matters relating to taxation, and sick pay matters.

[Kovacs] Yes, to make it easier to understand, there is such a gap between a nearly identical loyalty bonus paid out in 1987 and 1988, that for a miner the gross wages were in excess of 300,000 forints, while his loyalty bonus was 15,000 forints, because of the taxation. For instance, after a gross loyalty bonus of 72,000 forints, 37,000 forints was left. This reflects errors in the way calculations are made and it must be said honestly that our enterprises do not see everywhere the method of taxation, the personal income tax, of this complex supplement system. [end recording]

Istvan, Komlo, Vasas Miners Accept Agreement

LD2408190288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] The miners representatives have returned to Istvan pit, in the company of government commissionaire Laszlo Kapolyi. Csaba Belenesi reports:

[Belenesi] The representatives of the Istvan pit arrived back from Budapest around 1730 [1530 GMT], in the company of Laszlo Kapolyi and Andras Tasi, managing director of the Mecsek coal mines enterprise. After their arrival a workers rally was held at the mine, where Andras Tasi and miners Lajos Gruen and Janos Bereczki, representatives of the miners of Istvan pit, informed their colleagues about the results of the negotiations. The miners accepted the agreement; that is, that on Friday the modified loyalty bonus would be calculated for them, which will now be the same as last year's net bonus.

In connection with the tax exemption, they accepted that parliament will decide, but they said that if the decision were to prove unfavorable, a similar action might take place. After this the night-shift workers, who had been waiting here since last night, went home. They will start work tomorrow night. And the other shifts went down to the mines in accordance with their rotations.

Representatives of the Komlo and Vasas mines, which also staged a work stoppage this afternoon, were present at the rally. Representatives of these two mines also voted for the agreement, so production can resume in all certainty in every pit of the Mecsek coal mines.

Miners Resume Work Everywhere

LD2408180288 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] We have just received the news that miners have resumed work everywhere.

Union Leader Comments on Work Stoppage

LD2408201188 Budapest MTI in English 1817 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI)—Wednesday afternoon the leaders of the government and the mineworkers' union ended their talks on the issues that had led to a warning stoppage of work by miners in the Istvan shaft of the Pecs mine Tuesday night. Laszlo Kovacs, general secretary of the Hungarian Union of Mineworkers, informed MTI on the causes of the stoppage of work, and on the talks.

The direct cause of the warning stoppage of work was a Tuesday announcement on the fidelity bonus granted to the miners for their last year's performance. The net sum of the fidelity bonus was some thousand forints smaller than last year. The miners considered this fact as the undervaluing of their work which has worried them for some years.

Laszlo Kovacs arrived at the spot Wednesday dawn in the company of Laszlo Kapolyi, government commissioner in charge of mining. The talks started immediately and were marked by the sober-minded and sincere attitude characterizing the miners, Laszlo Kovacs said. The miners spoke about their problems, and asked Laszlo Kovacs and Laszlo Kapolyi to represent them. Since the complaints were regarded as justified by the union, the general secretary asked the miners to elect their deputies who came with them to Budapest.

On the miners' request, Laszlo Kovacs and Laszlo Kapolyi held negotiations with the government leaders. Laszlo Kapolyi held talks with Deputy Prime Ministers Peter Medgyessy and Jozsef Marjai, and Laszlo Kovacs with Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and prime minister. Laszlo Kovacs handed over to Karoly Grosz a letter by the miners, asking for the unambiguous clarification of the future of mining. They also called the prime minister's attention to the fact that the financial recognition of miners deteriorated in recent years which was further aggravated by the new taxation.

Laszlo Kovacs said that, besides the miners' complaints, he had discussed with Karoly Grosz some other problems of mining. The prime minister was already familiar with the problems which were expounded previously by the union leaders and continuous talks were held on their solution.

The sides agreed that the fidelity bonus of the workers of the Pecs mine should be complemented [as received] to the net sum paid for them last year and the finances required covered by a bank loan. Since the financial reconstruction of the Mecsek collieries is under way, the loan should also be settled in this procedure. The sides also agreed to examine the system and taxation of bonuses paid for the miners when the experiences of the tax system will be summed up because the bonuses have lost their incentive force since the introduction of the new taxation. The proposal of the miners that the bonuses should be taxed separately from the basic wage will also be examined.

The general secretary of the mineworkers' union emphasized that the workers' action was not a strike but a warning stoppage of work. All the more so, since no one was hindered in work at night and anyone could freely decide whether he worked or not.

This was also stressed by the representatives of the Pecs mine when they met journalists in the headquarters of the union Wednesday afternoon. 'We do not want to lend a political character to our action, we only want to call attention to our problems,' they said. The miners' representatives were satisfied with the outcome of the talks although all of their problems were not settled at once. When they came to Budapest, they knew that all the problems which have been accumulating for years cannot be settled overnight. 'We were convinced that mining is required,' they said.

Laszlo Kapolyi told the press that the complaints were justified. The agreement was concluded with the miners on the basis of the position formed in talks with the deputy prime ministers and the leaders of the Ministry of Industry. However, some problems raised by the miners are general ones and affect not only the mining industry. These problems await settlement and will be discussed by the government organs later.

Miners Have 'Right' to Bonuses

LD2508083788 Budapest MTI in English 0727 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 24 [Date as received] (MTI)—The Thursday "MAGYAR HIRLAP" carries a commentary on the miner's strike in Pecs. Excerpts:

"It is important to underline that it was not the unsettled financial situation of the mine that gave rise to the strike. The miners major grievance was that those on sick leave earn more than those who actually work in the pit. The introduction of the new taxation reduces the fidelity bonus annually distributed among the miners by 30-40 per cent.

The event is thought-provoking for it underlines that the government was right when it pointed to the contradictions of the current system of sickness benefits some days ago.

It is another lesson that decision should have been made earlier and more resolutely... (the financial situation of the country does not make it possible to adjust wages to the higher level of sickness benefit.) In their own way the miners now voted for the original intention of the government. In every particular case it is worth studying if the demands of the interested organizations accord with their interests, that is, whether the trade unions accurately mediate the interests of the membership?

It is also worth giving a second thought that at the mines of Tatabanya and Nograd, where there are also plenty of economic difficulties, the amount of fidelity bonuses was not reduced, just like in Veszprem and other mines... How is it possible? Because the amount of fidelity bonus was miscalculated at Pecs, that is the administrative staff made a mistake. This has nothing to do with the economic administration. It is absurd to raise this issue onto governmental level. The banks have provided the necessary sum to cover the grossizing [as received] of the fidelity bonus, and the government does not intend to cut this sum. We can sum up that the miners have the right to demand the fidelity bonus that the decrees ensure for them. Their wages cannot be delayed, and it is not only economically harmful if the management is pointing to upwards instead of double checking its own books.

The miners also gave voice to their fears as regards taxation. Regardless the event [as received] the government reiterates what it has already made public several times: Taking the experience of the first year into consideration it will reconsider the regulations and, provided it proves justified, it will revise the limits of the various taxation bands.

Work 'As Usual' in Mecsek Mines

LD2508074688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Since early yesterday evening, all work is being carried on as usual in all the Mecsek coal mines, after the striking miners and the government representatives reached a compromise agreement. In reply to the work stoppage, the government made a promise that the miners affected would get just as much of a loyalty bonus as last year. Cover for this will be provided by banks for the mining enterprises. It also was revealed, without details, that concrete measures soon will come into being to change the regulations for calculating sick pay. The objection of the striking miners was that those ill at home received more money in hand than those who were working down the shafts.

Planning Body Discusses 1989 Wage Policy

LD1908195088 Budapest MTI in English 1415 MT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI)—The government's Economic Planning Committee has discussed the guidelines for next year's wage policy and wage mechanism.

In a Friday press conference Csaba Halmos, president of the State Office for Wages and Labour, said that the conception of the planned wage reform was being elaborated and there would be some important changes in wage management next year.

The wage mechanism to be introduced in January 1, 1989, will no longer have the task to regulate purchasing power. The amount of money in the hands of the population will be regulated by a strict monetary and fiscal policy, and by the market. The wage mechanism will become unified for all branches of the economy. Participation of the authorities in decision-making on wages will be on the decrease. A part of the decision-making process will be transferred to company level where the managers and the trade unions are to agree upon the wage issues in the collective agreements. On the macro-economic level, the decisions will be made through a bargaining process between the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). The macro-level agreements between SZOT and the chamber are to determine the central wage policy, evolve the wage mechanisms, and set the degree of wage increases on national level.

A tax identical with the corporate tax will be levied on wage increases. (The corporate tax is expected to be specified by parliament this autumn). The traditional wage reguation will be replaced by a wage mechanism integrated into income regulation.

The managerial incentive system will also be changed. Premiums of managers will only depend on the size of the ratio of the net profit and the company's assets. Premiums will be paid from the after-tax profits. As opposed to past pratice, no special taxes will be levied on these.

Nemeth Views Developments in Economic Activity

LD1908133588 Budapest MTI in English 1303 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI)—The illustrated weekly "KEPES 7" carries an interview with Miklos Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

'I am convinced that Hungary will only make an advance in the long run if it implements and even surpasses the aims specified in 1966,' Miklos Nemeth says. Concerning the debt stock of the country, Miklos Nemeth said that from 1974 to 1978 the political leadership had overestimated the adaptability of the Hungarian economy and the country stockpiled huge debts. By 1978 it has become obvious that domestic utilization could no longer be increased. The decision on admission to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank passed in 1981 helped the country get beyond the low point. In the end of 1984 the net hard-currency debt stock amounted to 4,100 million dollars. 'The 13th party congress and the 7th Five-Year Plan enacted by parliament late 1985 formulated contradictory economic policy aims. It envisaged to invigorate the economy and keep the rate of inflation below 5 per cent simultaneously, and retain full employment and the balance of the central budget at the same time. Since the production pattern remained almost unchanged, these aims were irrealistic and the stock of net debts increased to 10.9 billion dollars by the end of 1987.

On the current situation and the future Miklos Nemeth says 'the errors committed in the past cannot be rectified in matter of some months or years.'...'The state should no longer intervene in the economy. Economic organizations should be granted full autonomy in the competition, and individuals and companies differentiated. The government should create the conditions for that rather than set priority orders between the participants in the market. We know what we want to achieve but its translation into practice still needs some corrections. I do not say that everything is in order at us but we are advancing in the correct direction.'

'Our problems can only be settled by developing the market consciously and breaking monopolies, by better integration into the world economy. This is why we urge to renew the CMEA, seek to expand relations with the advanced Western countries and strive for agreement with the Common Market. The construction of a market economy including commodity, capital, labour, share and securities markets may entail more losses and dificulties than advantages in the transitory period but we have to undertake the sacrifices for the long-term benefits.

'We can no longer approach the issue of property relations with the old reflexes and ideology. It must be realized that we are in the initial stage of socialist market economy in which the state-run, cooperative and individal property alike have a role to play.'

Press Conference on Agricultural Production Held

AU1908132888 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Aug 88 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report: "Exports Can Be Fulfilled—Cheap Meat No Longer Makes Bad Soup—Contradictory Picture in Agriculture"]

[Text] It seems that the overall production of the agricultural sector, accounted in unchanged prices, might reach the planned level this year. These hopes are based on the results of the first half of this year. Ferenc Baranyai, head of a main department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Laszlo Nagy, head of a main department of the Food Industry, held a press conference at the Ministry of Agriculture on 17 August.

The change in the variety of products has generally taken place in accordance with the plans; the areas cultivated with corn have decreased and the cultivation areas for protein-rich crops have increased. As is well known, the harvesting of cereals has already concluded, and, according to the statistics by the Central Statistical Office, the yield stood at 8.5 million tonnes, 686,000 tonnes more than planned, and the average yield stood at 54.4 quintals per hectare. Following the disturbances of the past period, we can now say that procurement is progressing well, and the rate of exports is not bad either.

However, everything we gained in cereals is lost in the corn because the yield here is expected to be at least 140,000 tonnes less than planned. The serious lack of rainfall and the extremelly high temperatures dashed our hopes for a big yield, which will undoubtedly affect the fodder crop. However, the total cereal yield is expected to reach 15 million tonnes.

We can expect a smaller than usual yield of sugar beet (but this will not affect the supply of sugar), a smaller yield of sunflower seeds, and an average yield of potatoes. In spite of the sudden increase in the areas cultivated for protein-rich crops, this year's yield will be small because they have few irrigated areas. There are favorable experiences in vegetable production; it is a welcome development that, thanks to the good supply, prices are 5 to 10 percent lower than last year. The lack of rain has modified the expectations of a good yield of grapes. We can expect wine production to be about 4 million hectoliters, and grape harvesting might start earlier than usual. There are mixed prospects in fruit production; due to spring frosts, production of pitted fruits will be 30-40 percent less than usual; apple production will probably be according to plan, in spite of the critical period now.

Food industry in the first half of the current year saw a loss of turnover compared to the planned 5 percent increase. Domestic sales dropped by 7.6 percent in the first half of the current year, a decrease which is partly due to a drastic change in consumer habits. Preference for cheaper products increased (according to the Ministry of Agriculture, products under 100 forints per kilogram are called cheap products). Overall consumption has also increased, an increase visible particularly during the private pig slaughter period in winter.

This of course also affected the producers, and price increases were smaller than expected in the food sector. There has been a 15 percent drop in the turnover of carcass meat, and a 1-2 percent drop in the turnover of processed meat. Sales of canned, frozen, wine, and candy industry products have also dropped. As is well known, credit limitations have caused difficulties in this sector and the practical application of the people's economic goals has not been smooth either. In spite of all this, however, this sector can count on a yield and profits close to those of last year and close to the plan.

In the first 7 months of this year, agricultural exports showed a surplus of $80 million, that is $325 million this year compared to $245 million last year. The current export plan forecasts revenues of $1,332 billion, and half of this sum was reached by the end of July this year, a good result. There are good prospects for cereal exports too, and these exports might even break records in the second half of the current year, given the drought in the United States.

About 10 billion forints will be allocated to the development of the food industry this year. Out of this, larger sums are flowing into the meat processing industry in the framework of World Bank programs. There are possibilities for improving the milk industry and canned industry technologies too, and reconstruction of flour mills is also due. Due to an 87 percent burden on their capacity, there is a danger of dust explosion, and if a mill were to stop operation, it could even endanger the domestic supply of flour.

Army Plane Crash, Investigation Reported 19 Aug

AU2208113388 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 88 p 21

[Text] A fighter plane of the Hungarian People's Army crashed during a training flight over uninhabited agricultural land near Papa around noon on 19 August. The 28-year-old pilot Pal Sulyok died in the crash. Competent organs have begun investigating the accident.

Panel Discusses Nationalism, Revising History

LD2008194288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 19 Aug 88

["Ethnicity, Nation, National Consciousness" roundtable discussion program, presented by VILAGOSSAG chief editor Gabor Papp, with MSZMP politburo members Rezso Nyers and Imre Pozgay, and Historian-Academicians Gyula Juhasz and Domokos Kosari]

[Excerpts] [Papp] Crisis, search for a way out, the concept of the nation, development, the interconnections of these—such will be the topics of our conversation. I propose that we begin the conversation with a look at the connections, the chances of an emergence from the crisis, in general terms that is, especially if we do not take merely the economic crisis, but a moral, institutional crisis, lack of trust: In a word, if we are faced with a crisis of legitimacy. In other words, what are the chances for an emergence—is it possible quite simply to overcome various degrees of crisis situations without a future-orientated, that is to say resurgent, national consciousness? What do the historical and present-day political experiences tell us in this regard? [passage omitted]

[Pozsgay] I believe that the chief consensus-creating power today is the nation, but the chief question, nevertheless, is how we get to this nation. If I consider the progressive line of emergence from the crisis to be the correct one, then this national consensus can be created only on the basis of autonomous citizens, capable of self-determination, of personalities confirmed in their freedoms, in their possibilities for association, for initiative. This national consensus will be a broken, segmented consensus, full of inner contradictions, even if it is created as the token of the highest order of freedom. But in this sense the highest order of freedom in my view is when the groups of society, representing various interests, can discuss with one another the basic issues affecting the fate of the nation, when they can rise above particularities. Only if they are strong in their individuality, in their autonomy, can they rise above particularities, decide in affairs on a national scale, and have a say in these affairs.

The other thing connected with this is that the nation must not be the limit of the horizon. In other words, national consensus must be seen as a stage in the whole system of social relations, by which I mean that we do not have to drop the idea of the community of nations from the progression of ideas. However, we must strengthen in our minds the concept that the individual cannot create this relationship; he can only settle this through his nation, through his relationship to the nations. If we think this through in this way, then at the moment—this is just a rhetorical phrase—the other basic issue can also be clarified: Namely, how people can create, bring about relationships in the world with one another, alongside such a large-scale internationalization of the means of production as that which is now in progress. My answer to this, too, is: Only through the nation. Just look at how much national consciousness and national alignment has come into being in the course of the development, the unfolding of the modern forces of production. And these are the countries of high performance.

[Juhasz] I think that a problem arises straight away; because there are very few European countries in such a special situation—or I do not know of such a European country. Therefore, this thought, which has made headway in our time, that the nation is represented by the whole of Magyardom, that is to say also by the millions of Magyars beyond our borders, must form a part of this progress. If we speak about nation, about national consciousness, on what basis can we denounce those millions who are not citizens of Hungary, who do not live among us? We know that in past decades this has become one of the biggest tensile forces, the question of how we can represent their interests, taking into consideration, naturally, those decisions which history has made in past decades.

[Pozsgay] What Gyula Juhasz has said is very important, because there is also another side to what I said. For, if we leave this consideration out of the sphere of concepts of national integration and national consensus, then we ourselves can also witness the concept of the one-nation state; there is no more inhumane and anachronistic political program in Europe today. To set as a target the category of the one-nation state in a socialistic and modernizing process would be most reactionary—I do not want to use epithets because you would raise doubts about my objectivity—but it could be the most reactionary political program. In other words, in this sphere we have to find the warp, the weft, the connecting threads. And I also hold the view that Hungarians living beyond our borders are a part of the Hungarian nation, just as I also believe that the community of nationalities living in Hungary is a part of the South Slav nations and the Romanian and Slovak nations. In the course of seeking this consensus we must also clarify the interrelations between national borders, nationality, and nation. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified voice] Matters cannot be clarified if the topics are taboo and if the sources are missing. The history of the fifties cannot be written on the basis of SZABAD NEP [communist daily until 1956]. Everyone knows this. This is not simply a question of historical research, although I am not speaking as an impartial observer, as I am a historian. We would like to do our work well, but this is in the interest of the entire nation. We must think these matters through clearly, including crises such as '56. One cannot work on this subject on a monopolistic basis by the selective use of data. How this fits in with the relationship between Hungary and Stalinism and the forces that were there which either wanted to restore the old social order—because there were such—or wanted a new socialist society, must be assessed. Today we have gone much further in practice in our desires and reforms than we did before '56, so perhaps we ought to think somewhat differently in their assessment.

[Second unidentified voice] This is very important, because in the entire national consciousness problem, '56 plays a very important role. I think there is no point in remaining silent about the fact that the official view on '56, and the view of the majority of the Hungarian public on this question have been in conflict for 30 years in many respects.

[Third unidentified voice] This has resulted in a loss of credibility.

[Second unidentified voice] It is very important here to uncover and clarify the sources in such a way that an honest chronicle of events is revealed, because even this is not clear and not clarified. Let me give an example: In recent years, international sources have been made public which indicate that President Eisenhower's telegram to Khrushchev at the time said that they were not going to intervene. Despite this, we are saying today that a U.S. or foreign intervention was imminent.

[Third unidentified voice] It was not imminent, they said so.

[Second unidentified voice] So the clarification of this is important, under any circumstances, because Hungarian national consciousness cannot be sorted out as long as there are traumas of this kind, because the two things must be brought closer together. This is not a question of whether we call something a revolution or a counterrevolution, but a question of how those people—and we can talk of huge masses here, millions—who took part in the event, one way or another, experienced it, and how they can think about it.

[Third unidentified voice] It must be explained to them, they must be shown reality, what happened.

[Second unidentified voice] It is clearly not a question of political fashions and political trends when we are discussing the elimination of blank spots, and primarily blank spots connected with post-45, namely those connected with'56. It simply promises to be an indispensible element in the creation of consensus.

[Third unidentified voice] This is not just a question of the Hungarian 1956, but let's say the question of the Polish 1956, the Polish 1970, and more recently, the Prague of'68 question as well. I find it interesting that Hungarian art, especially cinema, has gone further ahead, albeit with some caution, in the objective and unbiassed portrayal of the events of 1956 than science. Why? Because this art form has become slightly more distanced from the political reins. And the question arises: Has the time come to talk objectively about one another's internal affairs, what we regard as internal affairs? Its necessity has arrived, but in my view its time has not yet arrived, because we cannot say it has arrived when no one accepts that it has arrived. Maybe the Yugoslavs', the Poles', and now the Soviets' policy in the footsteps of glasnost, its first steps, indicate this. But overall we cannot say this has happened. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified voice] The trouble starts when it is not a question of debates, but political repercussions. For instance, the history of Transylvania. Why is that interference in another country? Hungarian historians have a right to write about the United States, Afghanistan's history, and increasingly a right to write about Transylvania's history. No barriers can be conceived there.

[Pozsgay] I agree. This brings to my mind an aphorism about how one country views another country's product: The punishment of a liar is not that people do not believe him, but that he does not believe others. I will not continue, everyone understands what I am talking about. But I agree that taboos must be swept away, that blank spots must be revealed, and their blankness erased and their color brought out. I agree, because in my view the consensus we are talking about here cannot be created. I must add that the process and the completion of the task will be painful, precisely because it concerns the fate of generations, living and participating generations. The involvement and the earlier commitment are huge, in this or that direction. But I agree with what Gyula Juhasz said, that we must think again about why it is that in the assessment of certain events, the people think one thing and the official stance reflects something else. The political domain cannot in the future accept this discrepancy because it will lose its credibility. This is my opinion.

I would add that sources must be revealed for historical research, as Domokos Kosari said. The road to them must be opened up, and the political domain must accept as obligatory for itself the political and social outlooks that in science there are no preordained conclusions. If it cannot step out of this, then all its attempts to open the gates leading to the sources will be in vain. The final product will be no different than at present. So, from this point of view, I am also an adherent of autonomy, of the freedom of scientific research and freedom to publish.

Another thing, while we are on the subject of the neighbours. Let us not forget that one of the fundamental reasons for our entire debate is that their avid nationalism is belated. We are talking about nations that are reawakening. No matter how many thousands of years of continuity they mention, these are new nations, with all the characteristics of new nations. But we must observe this from a human perspective, and this is the most painful thing in this respect. [passage omitted]

Party Leader Favors Stronger Ties With Israel
LD2408214488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] As we now know, Hungarian diplomacy did not achieve its goal after it severed diplomatic ties 21 years ago with Israel. Naturally, the Hungarian Government still does not find the occupation of Arab territories reassuring, but it seems nevertheless that it is worth modifying the earlier stance and that diplomatic conditions for direct talks must be created. I visited Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of department of the MSZMP Central Committee because the Western press reported earlier this week that Israel's prime minister was due to arrive in Hungary soon:

[Begin Gyorke recording] Naturally, I have an opinion on this news. I would like to recall that in May Foreign Minister Peres paid an unofficial visit to Hungary en route to Madrid. And it is common knowledge that a coalition government is in power in Israel at present. One wing of this coalition government is led by Peres, who is the leader of the Labor Party, and the present prime minister, Shamir, is leader of the Likud bloc. And in view of Peres's visit, I do not exclude the possibility of an Israeli prime minister making a similar unofficial visit to Hungary.

I think the settlement of relations has taken place and is taking place gradually. In this gradual approach last year's step, the agreement about interest representation, was a significant, important step.

By the way, both Hungarian and Israeli interest offices have been set up, with limited responsibility, in Budapest and Tel Aviv respectively. And this process does not stop. I think, it is my conviction that we must conclude this process with the renewal of diplomatic ties.

Opinions are raised that by doing this we might harm the interests of our Arab friends. I say that this is not correct, on the contrary. I would refer once again to the fact that the most interested party in the Middle East conflict, the PLO, has never made any objections in connection with this step. What they are saying, in essence, is that if it does not bother the Israelis that the Hungarians have equally good relations with the PLO, the Palestinians, why should it bother them that the Hungarians have good relations with the Israelis.

[Presenter] Analysts abroad often mention that Hungary may play some kind of a mediating role between the USSR and Israel. Do these speculations have any realistic diplomatic basis?

[Gyorke] We have been fostering warm and god ties for a long time with both sides, that is Israel, the Israeli progressive forces, and with the PLO, and on numerous occasions we have provided a forum for the PLO, or various Palestinian forces, and progressive forces of Israeli society to meet here in Hungary. And obviously once they sit down for talks, shake hands, they are already making a step toward putting an end to so-called phantom grievances which are rooted in the past.

So, in this sense, that is, we would occasionally help to bring about a meeting between Palestinian and Israeli forces, we do have a mediating role. But in the classical sense we have not undertaken a diploamtic mediating role, and nor have we received any request of this nature. [end recording]

Danube Directed to Temporary Alternative Bed
AU2208121488 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 88 p 12

[Correspondent's report: "Free Passage for Ships—Temporary Alternative Bed for the Danube at Nagymaros"]

[Excerpts] The artificial river bed at Visegrad has been flooded. According to plan, the excavators opened the barrage of the 1.2 km long, 350-meter wide, and 3-3.5-meter deep temporary river bed. We learned from Imre Velosy, chief engineer at the National Water Affairs Investment Enterprise, that the water levels of the artificial and of the natural river beds are already even.

The Austrian experts who work at the Bos-Nagymaros river dam began demolishing the upper dam. Then they will also demolish the lower dam. [passage omitted]

All these works do not hinder navigation on the river: Ships can travel freely on the river during the construction work. [passage omitted]

OPZZ Meets, Evaluates Socioeconomic Situation

AU2408135588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 3

[Wanda Zagawa report: "OPZZ in Session—Proposal To Convene Sejm's Extraordinary Session"]

[Text] The OPZZ Executive Committee convened on 20 August to evaluate the reasons for the present socioeconomic situation and to discuss proposals resulting from this situation.

Alfred Miodowicz opened the session: We are again facing unrest that is spreading nationwide. This extraordinary session has been convened because workers in the plants which are in production, but in which this production is not without conflicts, expect trade unions to take a stand. Trade unionists continue to recall the old postulates expressing concern about the condition of workers and plants. Trade union federations, which find it difficult to overcome the barriers of red tape put up by the administration in negotiations for new collective labor contracts, are also disturbed.

A. Miodowicz continued: Those workers who have stopped working also expect us to take a stand. Many economic postulates submitted by these workers in a form that is not always perfect are compatible with what the OPZZ has often negotiated with the government.

Our primary postulate is that the trade unions be given support in all plants: In those in which trade unions have troubles in talking with managements, and in those in which workers continue to work.

A battle is taking place, A. Miodowicz continued, for class trade unions and for their present and future condition, as well as for the trust of workers. It must now be clearly said that the class trade unions profess the principle: There is only one trade union in a plant, but this trade union is open to all representatives who are democratically elected by workers.

Attacks on trade unions are twofold: We are being attacked by the opposition, which is calling for the reinstatement of Solidarity, and by the bureaucratized administration, especially that at the midlevels of management.

OPZZ Chairman A. Miodowicz's proposals that on 5 September the Executive should analyze the socioeconomic results in the first 6 months of 1988 and that the OPZZ Council should be convened on 6 September were accepted.

OPZZ Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Bar reviewed the events in connection with strikes and said: Wrong price-incomes decisions have intensified the imbalance of the market situation and inflamed the people so that social moods have deteriorated, and mainly political strikes have taken place. There has been no progress whatever in solving basic social problems such as housing construction, working time, overtime, payment of overtime in mining, the speed of the economic reform, and failure to ensure the flow of basic consumer goods.

Representatives of the plants that form the present hotbed analyzed and evaluated the development of the situation.

Stefan Piwonski from the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions recalled the May conflict in the "Rudna" mine, the manager of which said quite clearly: I will talk only with the legal trade unions. This put an end to the strike. But the situation in the "July Manifesto" mine is different. S. Piwonski blamed the Ministry of Industry for the prolongation of the conflict on account of the Miner's Charter.

Jerzy Marczak from the port of Szczecin was hard put to control his temper: I am shocked that our prosperous firm is now down and out. Earlier he related how trade unionists tried to talk with the strikers, but the strike committee warned them that they "could get a blow on the head." That was a sample of "pluralism" for you!

Evaluating the situation of Szczecin transportation, Wieslaw Gicel from the Federation of Urban Transportation said that his trade union refused to join the strikers, because they actually put forward no demands, except a wage demand, and that the only purpose of this demand was to cement their two political demands.

The discussion at the session lasted several hours and at times there were stormy incidents. Views on the nature of the present strikes differed, but, as Zbigniew Janowski of the Federation of Construction Workers said, discontent of workers has acquired dimensions that we must no longer ignore. The conviction is increasing that there are no objective reasons for such a deterioration of living and working conditions.

Stanislaw Wisniewski from the Federation of Printing Workers began his speech as follows: When the situation that existed 8 years ago was solved, we used to call it "a just protest by the workers class."

Today this is a protest against the incompetent implementation of economic policy, against the deteriorating living conditions, against mad inflation, and against the methods of realizing the economic reform. S. Wisniewski proposed that a new social contract be concluded on ways and methods of implementing the economic reform.

Wojciech Wisniewski, chairman of the OPZZ Economic Commission, said that the situation is a classic one: People's discontent is being exploited for political ends.

Eighteen people participated in the discussion, including members of the Executive Committee and invited guests, Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak having been one them.

The OPZZ Executive Committee's statement was adopted by acclamation.

OPZZ Blames Government for Strikes

AU2408121588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 3

["Statement by the OPZZ Executive Committee"—issued in Warsaw on 20 August 1988]

[Text] The Executive Committee expresses its disapproval with regard to the present results of the government activities in social and economic policy. In view of that, the Executive Committee asks the Marshal of the Sejm to convene an extraordinary session of the Sejm, because the time has come to evaluate the country's political and economic situation, as well as the government's methods of running and managing the economy.

Our statement is dictated by the following facts:

1. The reborn trade union movement, which is a class movement, has always represented the working people's interests.

2. We have frequently expressed the feelings of workers and have decisively opposed government measures that we thought would lower living standards. Unfortunately, insofar as sensitive issues that determine our future are concerned, the economic center has made decisions that were against our views.

3. Nor has the OPZZ's stand on the price-incomes policy in 1988 been taken into consideration, and decisions made in this connection have created an avalanche of price hikes and have lowered living standards. This shows that the government has no control over the development of economic events.

4. That is why the workers' present decision to go on strike is no surprise to trade unionists, because we did issue an advanced warning that such situations may arise. We are disturbed by this, all the more so since the working people's objective discontent continues to be exploited by the political adversary in order to aggravate the situation in the country.

5. The present situation is a result of the clumsy, bureaucratic, and downright tardy efforts to achieve the goals of the economic reform. Such policy has drastically impaired living conditions, palpably lowered real incomes, and further increased the working people's daily hardships.

6. The present economic policy, which has no prospects of improving the situation, is the cause and foundation of social discontent and of strikes.

Government Reacts to OPZZ Stance

AU2408114688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] PAP—The Government Press Bureau deems it necessary to make an initial comment on the OPZZ statement issued on 20 August, although the statement was addressed mainly to the Sejm.

The government always listens with attention to the trade union movement's evaluations and is conscious of the working people's moods and discontent over living conditions.

We know that the OPZZ statement was produced in a special situation, one that encourages categorical and one-sided evaluations. However, it is impossible to come to terms with many elements of that statement.

We think that it is necessary to recall that at the seventh plenum and in the Sejm the government representatives presented an objective analysis of the country's economic situation, positive and negative phenomena, the sources of shortages, and the reasons for difficulties in our reform efforts. The government issued a self-critical evaluation of the results of this year's price-incomes policy.

The Sejm granted the government special powers to intensify the reforms and to counter shortages of goods and the growth of inflation. The government has begun using those powers, halting price increases and economically unjustified increases in wages and taking action to increase the flow of goods.

We stress most responsibly that the government's policy is open. Its goals, principles, and methods were extensively discussed with all our people and were accepted by the Sejm. We did not make it a secret that society would have to pay for our reforms, but some of these costs have been larger than we expected.

The government agrees that "the working people's hardships have increased," but it cannot agree that real incomes have generally diminished, because the facts deny this. In a decisive majority of plants, real incomes have increased. Real incomes have diminished in some plants and, as a rule, this has been a result of lower production compared with 1987. Real incomes have also diminished in some units that depend on the budget.

The Council of Ministers has sent the Sejm a report on the 3-month realization of the government's special powers and on the implementation of the program for the second stage of the economic reform since last October.

The session of the Sejm Extraordinary Commission for Controlling Economic Reform, which is expected to be held within days, will find out whether the government's use of its special powers was correct and effective in the past quarter.

In line with earlier decisions, the government and trade unions will comprehensively evaluate price-incomes policy. It is regrettable that the meeting between the government and the trade union movements, which was agreed on the eve of the session of the Executive Committee and at which initial views were to be exchanged on results achieved in the first 6 months of this year, especially those in price-incomes policy, has been canceled.

We consider it necessary to have a discussion with trade unions on the methods and speed of realizing the economic reform. This is because the absence of the necessary social approval for individual reform measures hinders the implementation of many moves, the results of which could be felt more effectively by people.

Accepting a large measure of trade union criticism, the government is convinced that the OPZZ will agree to more meaningful talks on individual measures in the interest of the labor world and the economic reform. The government is also open to all specific proposals and concepts to solve difficulties.

The government counts on the trade union movement's cooperation and assistance in overcoming difficulties, offers its partnership, and gives assurance that the worries of the labor world are its worries, and that state and economic administration will solicit the necessary social and trade union support for all measures, which are difficult at times, aimed at improving living conditions immediately or in the future.

'Further Reform' of Political System Called For

LD2508011888 Warsaw PAP in English
0033 GMT 25 Aug 88

["Press Review"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 25—The report from the meeting of the PUWP CC Political Bureau which has examined the plan of implementation of decisions stemming from the official visit of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Poland snatches top space in Polish newspapers today.

Prominent space is given to the situation in Poland on Wednesday which was another day of production stoppages in some Silesian coal mines, in the Szczecin port and the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. The dailies point to the decreasing interest in the continuation of strikes which ended in three more collieries and tremendous economic losses stemming from work stoppages.

Next to dispatches on the situation in this country, the papers print a statement by chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Jan Dobraczynski who said that "patience is not a token of weakness" while speaking about the government reaction to the ongoing strikes.

Much space is given to meetings between members of the Polish Government and the crews of different industrial plants which focused on the current situation in the country.

The dailies also print the timetable of government work for the coming weeks which is going to cover several crucial problems facing Poland today.

Prominence is given to two international conferences going on in Poland: The 16th European regional conference of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in Kracow and the 63rd conference of the International Law Association in Warsaw.

The dailies also carry reports on the arrest of suspected murderers of sociologist Jan Strzelecki killed last June 30 which rules out any speculations on the political background of the crime leaving it to solely criminal motives.

International dispatches speak of the Iran-Iraq talks in Geneva expected today, Javier Perez de Cuellar's talks on the Cypriot issue and the situation in Burma.

In an extensive article headlined "There is a Need for Bold Decisions" on the strike crisis in Poland, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily writes in part:

"The essence of our national drama, the consecutive strike opening of which we are experiencing today, is the hitherto inability to find or materialize an effective way of steering the country out of the crisis, chiefly economic. Dissatisfaction at the protracted process of overcoming the crisis, is despite everything else the social underpinning of the engagement of a part of the crews in the strike action—be it even inspired and organized and pursued at times with the use of psychological or even physical blackmail.

Today's situation can be in the most general terms described as a crisis of the roads and ways of overcoming the crisis used thus far. Its sources are admittedly historical and deep, something which breeds difficulties but contemporary mistakes already play a notable role.

"It is, therefore, necessary to further reform the political system in order to liberalize the economic system even faster. This is a way out of the economic crisis which is the chief Polish problem. These roads which we are continously treading and the ways we use today experience a crisis of small effectiveness. The process of growing social anxiety is proceding faster than the effects are taking place. This contains the drama of the situation in which our country has found itself today. The 7th

PUWP CC Plenum already discerned this. The time of more social unrest aggravates this drama and calls for an indepth reorientation of the approach to the process of further reforms. This pertains to both concepts and a resort to the forces and groups which are really interested in innovative reforms which could meet this challenge.

"Stirring social activity, especially economic, is the essence of reforms which are today very needed in Poland. This is not possible without taking away the greater part of decision-making attributes from the bureaucracy. The field of social initiatives must be enlivened by the spirit of greater liberalization linked with wise yet limited state interference in the form of a credit and tax system, a policy of social preferences and others."

Conditions 'Not Ripe' for TU Pluralism

AU2508104688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 4

[PAP commentary: "Too Poor for Pluralism..."]

[Text] The trade union law possesses a pluralistic nature, even though it was passed in 1982 following the experience of "pluralism." Because of this experience, the law contains a safety valve in that it provides that the Sejm shall give the State Council the power to decide when more than one trade union can exist in any one plant. The State Council has decided that conditions are not yet ripe for this.

No wonder the authorities are allergic to trade union pluralism. It is also no wonder that a considerable part of society does not support it, because they do not long for a return to the stormy period of 1981 with all its consequences. The present calls for trade union pluralism are unequivocal. What the people behind them are really concerned with is not competition between the trade unions to see who best represents workers' interests, but demagogy, a renewed lack of tolerance, and the creation of political divisions in plants.

In 1981, apart from "Solidarity," if one can call "Solidarity" a trade union, there were 23 branch industrial unions amalgamated into 1 center, 3 branch unions acting independently, 23 unions belonging to a confederation of autonomous unions, and 15 unions that acted as observers. This is not a complete record. However, there were definitely less unions than today, when we have 27,000 factory unions, most of which possess legal personality, including about 4,000 unions that do not belong to the OPZZ. We also have 135 national unions. In any case, we are not concerned with statistics. What is important is that these unions do not bend to the will of the authorities; they are capable of causing them much trouble. They struggle for the interests of working people. It is true that not all factory unions are capable of taking advantage of their powers and that some of them forget about their statutory duty to represent the interests of the entire work force. In such cases, however, there is no obstacle to depriving failed unions of their mandate by means of a democratic procedure.

In the present situation, an immediate possibility for a competing trade union to be active in an enterprise would be catastrophic. It would accelerate bankruptcy and ruin the economy. Under the economic reform, if enterprises really were independent, self-managing, and self-financing, not even a dozen trade unions in one enterprise would be able to harm it, because their demands would naturally be restricted by the enterprise's financial possibilities. The work forces, concerned about the enterprise's financial development, would themselves put an end to unrealistic demands. But for the time being, such conditions do not exist. At present, trade union pluralism, even it were really meant to be trade union pluralism, would only deal our already weak economy and impoverished market a final blow.

PRON Official Rejects Crackdown on Strikers

LD2408204388 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24—The ongoing strikes, news of increasing losses caused by the stoppages of coal mines and ports have resulted in the emergence of signs of impatience and even postulates calling for the government to take tougher measures against wild-cat strikers, which would constitute a reply to the introduction of elements of violence and force by their participants.

How do you, as a writer and publicist who has never been indifferent to public matters, see such voices—was a question posed by PAP today to Jan Dobraczynski, the chairman of the Main Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

"It is understandable that the fact that only small groups stage and maintain strikes by terrorizing their work companions evokes moods reflected in reproaching the authorities with not cracking down on the strikers and expelling them from the occupied factories. One can understand such stands. Yet, we should not forget about consequences which would result from this kind of action. Its outcome might surpass the sheer economic dimension," Dobraczynski answered.

"I am deeply convinced that there is a possibility of settling the crisis by means of talks. Yet, the road leading to it is going to be tough and strenuous," he opined.

"Seeking agreement is the task of all Christians which is essential to their philosophy of life. The talks should be extensive and held at each level of life, starting with family circles. Of course, good will of one side ought to be matched by the other side's good will. We must show great patience and wisdom. Even if we face growing losses, we cannot give up fighting for the man whom we

want to convince about the need for unity. Patience is never a token of weakness, but rather a sign of strength and faith in the cause's legitimacy," Dobraczynski added.

Krakow Defense Group Confers on Law, Order

LD2408211488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] The region's socio-political situation, especially the state of law and order, was assessed during a session of the voivodship defense committee in Krakow.

Labor Ministry: No Pay for Strikers

LD2508043788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] In connection with questions by factories regarding the determination of remuneration for August of this year, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy issues the following reminder:

According to Article 52, paragraph 1 of the [word indistinct] Act of October 1982 on trade unions, an employee taking part in a legal strike—that is, those organized in accordance with the provisions of that act—is not entitled to remuneration. All the more so is there no legal basis for remunerating employees who take part in an illegal strike. In accordance with Article 80 of the Labor Code, remuneration is only for work done, and [word indistinct] work not done, when the Labor Code or other specific regulations so decide.

Measures Adopted for Consumer Goods Supply

LD2508103888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1004 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 25 (TANJUG)—The Polish Government has adopted urgent measures aimed at supplying the market with basic consumer goods in order to mitigate the effects of the consumer fever which has been raging in the country since the beginning of the week.

The latest wave of strikes in Poland has caused consumers to mount an invasion of shops selling food products. Sugar, flour, cooking oil and other goods have virtually disappeared from shelves in Silesia, where the strikes are the most wide-spread, but also in Warsaw and other Polish towns.

Control of the supply of food products has again been centralized. An operational headquarters has been set up in the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services to supervise the situation and control goods allotments in the country.

The government has also decided on urgent imports of the products which are in the shortest supply.

U.S. View of 'Difficult Problems' of Economy

LD2508003088 Warsaw PAP in English 2322 GMT 24 Aug 88

["Washington about Poland—(by PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, Aug. 24—Spokeswoman for the U.S. State Department Phyllis Oakley made a statement last Tuesday evening on the recent strikes in Poland and stressed that the United States attentively follows developments in Poland.

Oakley informed journalists that the Polish authorities regard the strikes as illegal. There was a note of concern in the spokeswoman's statement about the development of strike conflicts in Poland.

The State Department's statement admits that the process of reforming Polish economy is a tremendous and difficult nationwide venture and not a single Pole, including members of the former "Solidarnosc," should stay away from its implementation.

The statement puts the main stress on dialogue and national conciliation as the only method to solve the difficult problems of Polish economy.

Oakley's answers to questions asked by the journalists suggests that the U.S. Department of State shares the view that the re-structuring of Polish economy and the reform of its mechanisms require both, mammoth effort and sacrifice on the part of the Polish nation and room for manoeuvre for economic enterprise.

International financial institutions in Washington, the IMF, and the World Bank point to the necessity of durable stability and internal peace in Poland as a precondition for those institutions assistance to Poland.

IMF and World Bank experts represent an opinion that strikes pose a threat of wasting the financial aid which is necessary for the economic reform.

According to the World Bank experts Poland, which in the recent years, owing to the progressing economic reform and changes in its internal life, has won certain confidence of international financial institutions, is likely to lose a lot if it bogs down in strike conflicts and economic chaos.

World Trade Officials Support 'Solidarity'

LD2408220088 Hamburg DPA in German 2052 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Gdansk (DPA)—Jan Vanderveken and Jan Kulakowski, the general secretaries of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Trade Union Federation, and Luigi Cal, the representative of the Italian trade union association visited Lech Walesa and the industry-wide strike committee in

Gdansk on Wednesday. After they had managed to get onto the shipyard premises, which were surrounded by the police, they told journalists that they wanted to affirm their associations' support for the banned Solidarity trade union. [passage omitted]

In Szczecin, a spokesman for the strike committee at the port stated that lawyer Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki had returned in the afternoon to Warsaw, where he was planning to talk to representatives of the political leadership about their attitude to the workers' demand for the readmission of Solidarity. The strikers had declared themselves ready for talks with the management about their other demands. First, however, the large contingent of security forces must be withdrawn. "They are trying to intimidate us from the land, from the water and from the air," the spokesman said in a telephone conversation. For this purpose they are deploying ships, helicopters and a police cordon, which is not even letting in food any more. About 2,000 strikers are in the port area. [passage omitted]

According to Solidarity's information, a strike is said to have begun in at least two sections of the Lenin steelworks in Nowa Huta early in the afternoon. In addition, there are strikes at the Belchatow Lignite works. More than 50 Solidarity supporters have been detained in the last 24 hours and several have been sentenced to arrest [as received] by summary courts.

24-25 Aug Strike Situation Surveyed
LD2508002388 Warsaw PAP in English 2318 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 24—Wednesday was another day of production stoppages in some Silesian coal mines, in the Szczecin port and the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk.

Economic losses are mounting. The first signs of common sense have however surfaced: The illegal strike at the "Lenin" coal mine in Myslowice-Wesola ended on Tuesday night, later, on the third shift, the "Marcel" coal mine in Wodzislaw Slaski also started work. It was reported in the evening that the "Borynia" coal mine in Jastrzebie-Zdroj stopped striking. Extraction capabilities and conditons for safe work were being restored in the "Andaluzja" mine which ended its strike already on Tuesday. All coal mines in Walbrzych worked as normal from the morning today. Municipal transportation is returning to normal in Szczecin.

Strikes find ever lesser approval even among the small part of people occupying the mines in Silesia. At 4.30 a.m. on the night of August 23, the last strikers left the "Lenin" coal mine and after one and a half hours the whole mine in Myslowice-Westola started work.

Gabriel Jankowski, an assistant professor at the agriculture academy in Warsaw, turned out to be one of the inspirers who called for further strikes with special ardour.

The "Marcel" coal mine in Wodzislaw Slaski was the third of the striking mines, after "Lenin" and "Andaluzja" in Silesia which stopped striking. "Starting from the morning hours I conducted talks with a 100-strong group of strikes," the director of the mine, Herbert Tomanek told PAP. "When these talks started to bring results, that is when strikers began to leave the mine's premises, the organizers of the strike wanted to block exits from the mine. The strike ended before 3 p.m. its organizers left the mine alone," Tomanek said.

In the evening it was reported that the "Borynia" coal mine in Jastrzebie-Zdroj also stopped striking.

Eight Silesian coal mines still, however, do not extract coal. This striking day closed with a shortage of 89.8 thousand tons of coal worth 1 billion 142 million zloties.

"We have lost over 27 thousand tons of coal for exports worth 1 million 357 thousand dollars," Emil Siudy, the director of planning at the Hard Coal Community in Katowice told PAP. This is only the account of one day. The lump sum of all striking days for the Katowice Voivodship as regards coal which was not extracted totals 507 thousand tons of coal which means that the national economy already lost about 6.4 billion zloties. Our foreign buyers will not receive over 148 thousand tons of coal worth 7 million 407 thousand dollars from the strike-bound mines.

As a result of talks between representatives of the management of the mines and the Silesian miners guild and strike committees, work was started in all mines of the Walbrzych region which were on strike earlier on.

A several-hour long meeting was organized by the trade union of miners of the "Turow" lignite mine with Bogdan Gnacy, its director, following a weekly break needed by the management to take a stance towards the postulates of the miners.

The chairman of the trade union organization, Franciszek Dabrowski informed the gathered miners about the positive response of the guild as concerns restoring "the Miners Charter" in its part dealing with special remunerations, jubilee awards and pension leave bonuses.

After listening to detailed replies and discussion about 40 postulates within the powers of the mines management, the miners accepted the majority of the proposed solutions.

The strike situation continued in the Szczecin port on Wednesday. This is causing steeply growing losses for the national economy. The Egyptian "Saelen VIII" ship was to be loaded with over 6 thousand tons of metallurgic products in Szczecin but sailed away with an incomplete load. 12 ships awaited handling in Szczecin today with as many ships awaiting to enter port.

Wednesday brought a further improvement in the functioning of Szczecin's municipal transportaiton. The strikers occupying the municipal transportation enterprise left the bus depot at Klonowica Street at 10 p.m. A representative of the management of the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise asked the occupying strikers to stop the strike. The strikers replied that they would do so only at the orders of law enforcement forces. Such an order was delivered by a militia officer and subsequently a 40-45-person group left the depot.

Work was conducted in a limited scope at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, with pressure being exerted by the strikers who occupy the main gates of the works. Following the first shift the crew left the shipyard and 300-400 people remained behind nevertheless.

Only a part of the crews joined the organizers of illegal undertakings in each of the striking plants. The strike form of solving disputes, as one sees, does not stir common enthusiasm. A poll was taken among the 4 thousand blue collar workers of the Lenin Shipyard, the press spokesman of the shipyard announced. 2079 people spoke in favour of continuing work while 109 endorsed strikes. The remaining polled either did not fill out the questionaires or were not present at work on that day.

80 people remained after work in the Northern Shipyard in Gdansk. The remaining part of the crew of this shipyard worked as normal through the day. Several hundred people remained after work following the first shift in the Gdansk repair yard. About 400-500 people are on strike in the Gdansk port.

The situation in Gdansk is being aggravated by the disemination, sometimes conscious, of rumours,. One of them speaks about a strike af the Gdansk refinery. The truth is absolutely different. Preparations for an overhaul have been started as of August 15. Work on it began in full on August 21 and is planned to last several weeks.

About 150-170 people are still on strike at the "Stalowa Wola" steelworks. About 100 of them are occupying the tool-shop. The repair department is also not working.

Normal, rhythmic work of the crews of all factories making up the "Cegielski" Metallurgic works in Poznan was under way since the morning today, following stoppages in production.

Worker Unrest Continues at Gdansk Shipyards

'Difficult' Talks at Repair Shipyard

LD2408181688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Let us go to the coast—Gdansk on the air:

[Unidentified reporter] On the streets of the tri-city, on the electric train and also in the bookshops, there are more and more children and young people. The holidays are ending and preparations must be made to return to school soon, when the first school bell rings in a few days. If it weren't for the strikes continuing in several plants, where only a portion of the work force is taking part as a rule, life in the tri-city would be normal. However, three of the four regions of the Maritime Trading Port in Gdansk are still on strike, unfortunately. Only Region Four is working; the work force transloaded goods from 11 vessels today on the first and second shifts. At the moment, the third shift is at work on four vessels. [passage omitted]

At the Lenin Shipyard, the group occupying the gate is larger [than at the Northern Shipyard and Gdansk Repair Shipyard], about 600-700.

Today, at the Maritime Trading Port and the Gdansk Repair Shipyard, the Workers Councils met. They considered ways to liquidate the strikes. The talks, particularly at the Gdansk Repair Shipyard, were very difficult. [passage omitted] Other plants, including enterprises connected with the maritime economy, worked normally. Transhipments at the port of Gdynia and at the Gdynia container terminal were also normal.

Situation Unchanged at Enterprises

LD2508091288 Gdansk/Szczecin/Koszalin Domestic Service Network in Polish 0530 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Gdansk. The situation at the enterprises affected by the partial strike has not changed during the night. Gates continue to be occupied at the Lenin, Northern, Wisla, and Gdansk repair yards. The groups of strikers occupying them number from a dozen or so, like at the Wisla yard, to several several hundred men at the Lenin yard.

Strikes are being continued by the entire workforces of three sectors of the merchant marine port. The port workers employed in the departments affected by the unlawful strike are being subjected to pressure, as a result of which these workers are not declaring themselves available for work.

In connection with this the directorate of the merchant marine port in Gdansk has set up two additional reporting centers. This, of course, does not preclude workers from reporting at the sectors' personnel sections.

Miners Return to Work, Others Continue Strike

Strikers Said To Be Endangering Works

LD2408124688 [Editorial Report] Katowice Domestic Service in Polish at 0455 GMT on 24 August carries a 4-minute correspondent's report—with very poor reception—from the "Lenin" mine in Myslowice-Wesola on

the "problems" there in resuming work. The reports says: "These problems stem from the fact that the strike committee at the neighboring Borynia mine is not allowing on the rails running through the mine those wagons with [word indistinct] ash from the Rybnik power station to the "July Manifesto" mine. They are doing this despite the fact that the strike commission at the "July Manifesto" mine agreed that this ash could come through so as to reduce the work threatened by an increased amount of carbon monoxide."

The report says the threat to the work is increasing, as is the fire hazard that this gas entails. The reporter continues: "A moment ago, over the public address system here, the strike committee announced the establishment of a strict occupation strike. What does this mean, Mr Engineer?"

An unidentified engineer replies: "From what I have heard just now, this means that those who descend, both officials and manual laborers, to secure the workings below and the [word indistinct] and equipment, will not now get to leave the premises of the mine."

The engineer adds that if people cannot come out for a rest, this will only increase the danger to and troubles for the mine.

'Lenin' Mine Strike Ends

LD2408224088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Unidentified correspondent's report]

[Text] [Reporter] From today the miners of the "Lenin" mine are working normally. Last night, at precisely 0225, the illegal strike by miners of the "Lenin" hard coal mine in Myslowice ended their strike. The main engineer of this mine, Mr Andrzej Lajew:

[Lajew] Yes. At 0225 the sole, last group of around 22 workers who had been striking from Monday midday left the mine calmly, with the gates open, they came out without the use of any force.

[Reporter] Since 0600 today the mine has been working normally.

Some 18,000 tonnes is the daily extraction of this mine. What does the situation look like at the moment?

[Lajew] With the current mining regulations, we have two faces under increased threat. Face 34 on level 308: we note the increase of fire threat, and an increased threat of cave-in on face 55 on level 339. On the first shift there are 1,387 people; that is around 150 people fewer than on a normal day, because the buses did not bring workers from Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. We bus in more than 2,000 of the work force.

[Reporter] I understand from what you say that a little time will pass before this extraction will be completely normal.

[Lajew] We should have normal extraction already by the second shift.

[Reporter] To end, let's talk of the losses that the mine has incurred because of this illegal strike since Monday.

[Lajew] On Monday the mine failed to extract more than 6,000 tonnes of coal, and yesterday it lost the whole day's extraction of 18,815. With our average price of more than 7,300, that is over Z150 million.

Lower Silesian Collieries Resume Work

LD2408104188 Warsaw PAP in English 1024 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Walbrzych, Aug. 24—Miners resumed work in "Barbara" and "Victoria" shafts of "Victoria" colliery and in "Walbrzych" colliery here as a result of talks held by representatives of the colliers' directors and the Mining Guild of Lower Silesia with strike committees.

Strike Ends at 'Marcel' Mine

LD2408143188 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 24—Miners at the "Marcel" mine in Wodzislaw Slaski ended their strike today. Strike actions are continued by illegal organizers in nine hard coal mines.

Rumors of Force Against Miners Denied

LD2408162188 Warsaw PAP in English 1519 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Walbrzych, Aug. 24—Since this morning all Walbrzych coal mines have been already working normally. As a result of yesterday's several hours' talks between the management of the mine "Walbrzych" as well as representatives of the All-Silesia Miners' Guild and the miners who did not start work on the morning shift, the conflict was averted. An agreement was reached on postulates forwarded by miners of three extraction flats of the Barbara shaft and two extraction flats of the victoria shaft at the mine "Victoria."

The Barbara shaft in Kuznice Swidnickie had not worked for three days. Production stoppages in the above-mentioned collieries resulted in non-extraction of some 4,100 tons of coal.

Miner strikers significantly affected the work in Walbrzych coking plants which reduced daily production by 25 percent, considering the need to rationally use coal in the conditions of its irregular and limited supplies. this caused losses of about 1,000 tons of coke and 100,000 cubic metres of coke-oven gas.

Adam Barsznica, technical vice-director of the Lower Silesian miners' guild in Walbrzych, stated that one should firmly deny rumours insinuating that peace in mines where work stoppages had taken place was restored owing to the use of force or clash between the police and strikers.

Mayors Given Curfew Powers

LD2408173288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Today the Katowice Voivoda, on the basis of the law on the System of Peoples' Councils and Territorial Self-Government, in connection with the situation, authorized the mayors of the towns of Wlodzislaw and Zory, depending on their own assessment of the state of security, law and public order to make decisions on the introduction of curfews in the area of those towns.

Committee Introduces 'Strict Sit-in'

LD2408174388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] The strike committee—or perhaps I should say the so-called advisers, of whom there are quite a few at the "July Manifesto" mine—reacted to the reported resumption of work at the "Andaluzja" and "Lenin" mines with a statement saying that at 0700 the strike committee decided to introduce a so-called strict sit-in. This amounts to not letting anybody out of the mine, including those employees who under bilateral agreements go down in shifts to maintain safety.

The first shift, some 200 people, learned about that only after it had entered the mine. The strikers told the second shift that they could come in but they would not be able to leave, while the supervisors and engineers could come in provided they did not supervise the work of particular departments and joined in the strike. Wheelbarrows were ranged on the inside of the gate to suggest what the strikers would do to those who might want to go home.

At about 1400, under pressure from those finishing work and also, according to the strike committee, in light of the fact that the statement about this form of strike took the workforce by surprise, the first shift was allowed to go home. At the same time, those entering to start the second shift, the workers who had been scheduled for work, as they say, were told that they would have to decide for themselves: If they entered the mine they would not be able to leave at 2200.

"Andaluzja" Mine Restoring Capacity

LD2408184588 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 24—The moment a wildcat strike ended in the mine "Andaluzja" in Piekary Slaskie, the Katowice Voivodship, the crew started to restore its production capacity and proper safety conditions.

Despite energetic activities aimed at removing effects of the illegal strike only 65 percent of extraction capacity could be restored. The mine is expected to reach its full production capacity by Aug. 29. Out of 1,300 workers of the morning shift 1,075 people worked today. Most of those absent were miners who, being not able to start work, had to take a summer leave.

"Borynia" Mine Strike Over

LD2408175988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Here is some last minute news. We are receiving news that the strike at the "Borynia" mine in Jastrzebie-Zdroj has ended.

More Miners Return to Work

LD2408213588 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 24—Sit-in strikes are being continued in the Katowice voivodship by groups of miners numbering from 150 (at the "Moszczenica" mine) to 600 (at the "1 Maja" [First of May] and "ZMP" mines.)

The number of strikers is falling at the same rate as the number of miners wishing to start work is growing. On August 24 strikes were continued by less than five percent of the overall number of miners employed in the strike-bound mines.

The technical threats at the mines are unfortunately growing as the stoppage of work extends. At 6 a.m. today the hard coal community issued a communique to the effect that 28 walls are already in danger in the ten mines on strike. Technical services of mines are reporting falling ceilings and side walls, floor upheavals, increased pressure, an increased level of carbon oxide, blockage of conveyors and combines. These facts are however concealed by self-proclaimed strike committees which are trying to belittle the danger.

The strike at the "Andaluzja" mine in Piekary Slaskie was dissolved on August 23. The strike at the "Lenin" mine also ended. It turned out that one of its organizers was Gabriel Janowski—assistant professor at the Agriculture Academy in Warsaw. He had a whole portable "library" with political literature along with leaflets prepared earlier.

The prosecutor's office is intensively trying to determine who the people leading the strikes in the mines in Jastrzebie and the "Morcinek" mine are. On August 24 the district prosecutors in Wodzislaw Slaski, Myslowice and Rybnik started further investigations to determine who was leading the illegal strikes in the "Lenin", "Marcel", "1 Maja", "ZMP", and "Krupinski" mines.

Turow Miners, Management Confer

LD2408231088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] After a week's break required by management to take a position on the miners' demands, a 4-hour meeting—organized by the Independent Trade Union of Miners of the Turow Mine—took place with the mine's director at the Turow Lignite mine in Bogatynia. The trade union chairman informed the assembled miners of the Guild's positive answer to the demand for (?unfreezing) the Miners' Charter [world indistinct] of special remuneration, longevity awards and pension (?allowances). After listening to detailed answers in the discussion of the 40 demands which are within the powers of the mine management, the miners accepted the majority of the proposed solutions. It was (?agreed) that the workforce would receive answers to demands which required more specific replies by 31 August.

Strike Ends at "Morcinek" Mine

LD2508072788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice-Szczecin-Gdansk-Wroclaw-Poznan—After the "Andaluzja", "Borynia", "Marcel", and "Lenin" mines, the strike at the "Morcinek" mine has been ended. Strike action is still continuing at some mines in Katowice Voivodship. All mines are at work in Walbrzych Voivodship. Work also continues in all factories of the Hipolit Cegielski works and at the rolling stock repair works [ZNTK] in Wroclaw. Strikes continue at the port of Szczecin and at one of the depots in the city. In Gdansk, some of the workers at the Lenin shipyard, the northern shipyard, and the repair yard, as well as at three of the port's four sectors are not working.

Strike at "Moszczenica" Mine Over

LD2508111688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Following the end of the strikes in the "Andaluzja", "Borynia", "Marcel" and "Lenin" mines, illegal strikes have been discontinued in the "Morcinek" and "Moszczenica" mines. Strikes still continue in six Katowice Voivodship mines, but only a small section of the workforce is taking part, Dangers are growing from hour to hour. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

Riot Police Storm Mines

AU2508113488 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Aug 25 (AFP)—Polish riot police stormed two coal mines in Upper Silesia and attacked strikers, reliable sources said on Thursday, as authorities called an emergency meeting to discuss the situation.

Units of ZOMOs—riot police—forced their way late Wednesday into the Moszczenica mine at Jastrzebie and the Morcinek mine at Kaczyce, the sources said. Several miners were reportedly injured in the scuffles.

Some 15 strikers in the Moszczenica mine, which employs 8,000 workers, were said to have spent the night hidden in a tunnel. [passage omitted]

Also in Upper Silesia, security forces used "excessive brutality" to evict strikers from a coal mine at Myslowice near Katowice on Tuesday night, according to a member of the banned opposition movement KPN (Confederation for an Independent Poland) .

The KPN source said one striker had to have hospital treatment after being beaten up by riot police.

Meanwhile, strikes were continuing at the Manifest Lipcowy ["July Manisfesto"] colliery at Jastrzebie, the only town so far where a curfew has been imposed. It was at the Manifest Lipcowy mine that workers first downed tools on August 15, setting off a wave of strikes which spread throughout Poland. [passage omitted]

TRYBUNA LUDU on Katowice Mines Strikes

AU2408153788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 2

[PAP dispatch: "The Illegal Strikes at the Mines Are Continuing"]

[Text] Katowice—On 21 August, the illegal strikes continued in 10 Silesian coal mines. In the Rybnik coal district, between 2,000 and 3,000 miners out of a total of 42,000 are working, depending on the time of day. The unpremeditated action by self-styled strike committees is making safety and the technical condition of equipment deteriorate and is causing losses running into the millions.

The situation is particularly dramatic in the "Morcinek," "July Manifesto," and "Andaluzja" mines. At the "Andaluzja" mine, the strike leaders ordered a stop to safety operations below ground and restricted all work to observation. When rescue men arrived there in the afternoon, some types of negotiations commenced. The self-styled strike committee, not thinking at all about the safety of the mine, did not let the rescue men go underground, which is unprecedented in our history of mining. Only later did the leader of this self-styled strike committee issue a statement in which he said that because of the serious danger to the mine, he would let rescue men enter it. Although the rescue vehicles had already departed, persons wishing to save the mine were not allowed access to the cages to take them below ground. Only further talks led to the go-ahead for rescue teams to descend.

One can imagine the consequences of a situation like this. The continuation of the strikes is increasing the dangers, for those mines that are out of action are exposed to the danger of fire, pressure from the soil above, methane, flooding, and so on.

More and more people are leaving the mines where work has stopped, secretly, in case the self-styled strike committees, which consider themselves to be representatives of all miners, find out. Others are trying to do so in full view of the committees. At the "30 Years of the PPR" mine at Jastrzebie Zdroj, 15 miners reported to the strike committee "leadership," told them that the strike was senseless, and asked for permission to go home. In return, the strike organizers gave them a lesson in "real" democracy and removed them from the mines in wheelbarrows.

At the "July Manifesto" mine, the strike leaders are trying to create more radical views and are creating an atmosphere of terror. The most determined strikers are still applying psychological pressure on anyone who wants to leave the mine, even resorting to terror.

Those wishing to work are still putting their names on lists. Over 1,000 miners have done so at the "1 May" mine. However, it is impossible for their wish to be fulfilled as long as strike terror continues to reign.

On Saturday morning, 953 miners said they wanted to return to work at the "Jastrzebie" mine, 630 miners said so at the "Moszczenice" mine, 790 said so at the "July Manifesto" mine, and over 1,300 said so at the "30 Years of the PPR" mine. This makes mockery of the claims by the strike organizers that they represent all miners. Were it not for the pressure that is still being applied to the miners and their families, even more people would immediately declare their willingness to resume work.

However, coal is a raw material which practically our entire economy uses directly or indirectly. A halt in its mining could mean a stop to the functioning of boilers, which would cause permanent damage to them, which in turn would lead to losses worth many millions and a stop to production in industrial plants.

Rescue Men Report on Safety

AU2408154588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 2

[PAP dispatch: "Rescue Men on Mining Dangers"]

[Text] Katowice—On 20 August, during normal working hours, a serious danger of fire occurred at one of the coal faces in the "Dimitrov" mine in Bytom. Rescue teams arrived on the scene.

Franciszek Kolodziej, a professional rescue man with 15 years of experience and a holder of the Maltese Cross, said: "On 21 August, we worked hard to build new bulkheads and to install new seals. Mining is a particularly dangerous profession. It is not difficult for accidents to occur, and yet the danger is exacerbated by a neglect of the principles of a miner's art. I have taken part in many rescue operations, where I could observe the effects of various accidents and disasters." In fact, he took part in major rescue operations at the "Niwka," Modrejow," and "Nowy Wirek" mines near Bytom. "I have seen enormous damage to equipment and structures. I have witnessed human tragedy and suffering. I also know how much miners' effort and labor it costs to restore normal work and extraction. How costly this is in a material and financial sense! Sometimes it is easier to build a new bulkhead than to repair an old one.

"I have also acquainted myself with the conditions and dangers in the mines in the Rybnik coal district. Last year I took part in a rescue operation at the "July Manifesto" mine, and last March I took part in an anti-fire operation at the "30 Years of the PPR" mine. Continuous control, supervision, and proper safety measures in mines are essential. Otherwise it is easy to destroy everything. The strikes and disputes will end one day, and people will have to return to their posts underground, feel safe there, and earn their keep.

"In order to understand this, one has to understand the nature of underground work. In order to be a miner in the full sense of the word, one needs many, many years of experience," says Jozef Nawrocki, who also has 15 years of experience in rescue work, 4 of them as a professional rescuer. "Methane is the greatest danger, but one cannot ignore any underground threat. It is easy to create dangers, but difficult to bring them under control, because conditions inside mines create special difficulties in conducting rescue operations, which mean that many people have to expose themselves to numerous dangers. Safety is of primary importance. Control over it is entrusted to the best and most experienced people. Control equipment, sensors, methane detectors, and so on help a man, but cannot take his place."

Port Director Calls For Persuasion

LD2408162088 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Here now is our reporter at the port of Szczecin.

[Correspondent] Jan Wieclaw, director-general of the Port Authority in Szczecin-Swinoujscie. Director, what is the situation in the port of Szczecin the morning of 24 September [as heard]?

[Wieclaw] Our drama continues. The general cargo transhipment section is at a standstill; the bulk cargo transhipment section did not work today. The workforces of the shipping services plant and the port engineering workshops are on strike. [passage omitted]

The situation is changing daily. The entire management—committee colleagues, colleagues from the trade unions, from the workers council—is focussing its attention on one basic activity, which we have set ourselves: to make people aware, to convince them that the method being used by a section of the workforce leads nowhere. This is a profound matter of work sociology, psychology, ethics, many moral things. Our drama has to end some time and after the drama is over, people have to respect each other. I hope we will not let the issue be played out by playing one group of workers off against another. I think that only canvassing, only persuasion, can bring success. We have those successes, perhaps not what you would expect, but they are there.

Transportation Situation 'Improving'

LD2408103888 Warsaw PAP in English
1023 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 24—Municipal transport here is still improving today. Illegal strikers left all the three Szczecin tram depots and also bus depots in Police (satellite town of Szczecin).

Following the appeal of the law and order forces, employees of the municipal transport enterprise being on sit-in strike from Aug 18th, left the premises of the bus depot at Klonowica Street here today at 10:00 am.

Only the illegal sit-in strike of municipal transport workers in the Szczecin district of Dabie continues.

Bus Depot Occupation Ends

LD2408150588 Warsaw PAP in English
1434 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 24—Workers of the Voivodship Enterprise of Municipal Transportation WPKM occupying a bus depot at Klonowica Street in Szczecin left the depot at 10:00 hours today morning.

Everything lasted several minutes: a representative of the WPKM management in Szczecin once again appealed to those occupying the depot to end the strike, arguing that there is a need for the use of the blocked buses for municipal transportation.

In response, strikers said that they will leave the depot only after an appeal from law enforcement forces. Such an appeal was next made by a militia officer, who asked the strikers to leave the depot using sidewalks and not streets as a demonstration. The strikers asked for several minutes' leave to collect their belongings and next with sleeping bags and rucksacks left the depot carrying in front a painting of the Holy Virgin. A group of 40 to 45 persons leaving the depot went to a nearby church at the Zawadzki St.

The unblocking of the depot took place without the least use of force. Also nobody was detained. According to the director of the WPKM, at that same time about 30 drivers of the WPKM declared williness to unblock the depot themselves.

Port Workers, Managers Agree to Talks

LD2408154288 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish
1500 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Today at about 1600 a press conference ended in Szczecin port, during which representatives of the management and strikers put forward their views on the existing conflict. After a stormy discussion lasting nearly 3 hours—with the hall filled not just with journalists who had been invited, but above all with port workers—both sides agreed to begin negotiations on pay and social matters concerning the port workers. This was the result of a proposal by lawyer Mieczyslaw Sila-Nowicki, who was listening to the discussion. We are waiting for the results of the meeting from both sides.

Official on Necessity for Talks

LD2408210388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] The other main events of the day in Szczecin were the end to the strike by the workers at the WPKM [Voivodship Municipal Transport Enterprise] bus depot in Klonowicz Street and a news conference for press, radio, and television journalists organized by the Inter-Works Strike Committee at the port of Szczecin. During the news conference, enterprise management representatives and the strikers presented their views on the dispute. After nearly 3 hours of stormy discussions in a hall filled not only with invited journalists but above all with port workers, both sides agreed to open negotiations concerning the port employees' pay and social benefits. This was suggested by lawyer Mieczyslaw Sila-Nowicki, member of the consultative Council of the chairman of the Council of State, who had been invited to the news conference by the strike committee. Summing up the news conference, Sila-Nowicki said, in part :

[Begin Sila-Nowicki recording] I believe that we are probably all anxious to find a way out of this situation, so that the port can resume work and so that those demands of the workers which are justified are fulfilled as far as they can be in a state enterprise. We all want that. No one has a monopoly on Poland. We are all responsible for Poland, the state authorities and the public in equal measure. We all understand that when the port of Szczecin is not working and when no talks on resuming work are taking place that this is an absolutely abnormal situation. It is a situation which puts both sides in a bad light. Talks have (?finally) got to begin between the people who decide about the ability of the port of Szczecin to resume work. We are not suspended in midair. None of us can permit ourselves to have cavalier attitudes, neither the authorities nor the public. We have

to look at the common interest. That is why I ask,—this is what I stipulate—that talks begin immediately on those topics which the management can effectively deal with. [end recording]

Prosecutor Continues Strike Inquiry

LD2408184888 Warsaw PAP in English
1725 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 24—The regional prosecutor's offices in Szczecin and the district of Police (please read as Politze) continue investigation into illegal strikes in the local port and the voivodship municipal transport enterprise (WPKM), the voivodship prosecutor's office in Szczecin reported.

Six persons who were summoned by the offices told interrogators that they had fulfilled organizational functions during strikes.

Provincial Council Voices 'Concern'

LD2408225288 Warsaw PAP in English
2135 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 24—Voivodship (provincial) council WRN in Szczecin has assumed position on the developments in Poland and Szczecin. The adopted statement reads in part:

"The WRN presidium follows with great concern the course of the illegal strike action, and especially the disturbances in city transport. At the same time it fully shares public concern about the too-slow economic growth and not always correct economic decisions, especially on wages and prices.

"We declare ourselves on the side of far-going social and economic changes suiting the expectations of the general public, in favour of everybody's full observance of the law. The illegal strike action in the Szczecin port and the provincial transport enterprise is a decisively destructive dissonance in these plans of ours, which not only inhibits development but also has a clear anti-national direction. The form and essence of the goals of the strike action indicate that its organizers do not want to settle concrete, social problems of the worker crews but to disorganise work, market, and public order.

"This type of actions causing losses of hundred of millions every day not only cannot be, and are not, accepted by society but also deserve to be viewed as economic sabotage."

Official Has Talks With Bishops

LD2508003488 Warsaw PAP in English
2251 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 24—Szczecin Voivode Stanislaw Malec met auxiliary bishops of the Szczecin-Kamien Pomorski Diocese Jan Galecki and Stanislaw Stefanek today to brief them on the current socio-political situation in Poland and the region.

The bishops acquainted the Szczecin Voivode with the church's stand expressed in the pastoral message by ordinary of the Szczecin-Kamien Diocese Bishop Kazimierz Majdanski.

TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Szczecin Worker Strife

Workers Express Disapproval

AU2408134688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
22 Aug 88 p 2

[Wojciech Jurczak report: "Why Do We Need That?"]

[Text] "I get nervous when I think that I'll have to go to work on foot at 0600 tomorrow," Janina Gorecka, employed in the "Spolem" cooperative, told us last Saturday. I asked her if the strike is the correct path to take. "I think those who warned of losses in the port running into millions and about a collapse of the concept behind a duty-free zone were right."

"It is not true that everyone in the port is on strike," says Mr Gorecki. "I for one was on vacation. Just like my wife, I also feel strikes like this have no right to occur in Poland's present economic situation. I do not condemn anyone, I am not even making my own views known. But I think everyone should stop and think."

The repeated appeal for an end to the strike from the director of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Authority passes without a trace. The relatives of dockers standing in front of the fence learn that their husbands and fathers would very much like to go home. However, this is impossible, because they are under pressure from the most vociferous work colleagues, and these in turn are letting themselves be manipulated by outsiders who are entering the premises and joining the so-called strike committee.

Here is an answer from one woman (who wishes to remain anonymous), who handed food and clothes through the port gate for her husband: "What is the purpose of all this? I am upset, I don't even know how to tell the children that there is a strike on and that father has not been home for almost 1 week. The children are in the port's own summer camp. There were strikes like this in 1980 and 1981. My husband belonged to 'Solidarity"

and took part in the strikes himself, but later he told me he had needlessly involved himself in politics and that for him, strikes mean empty shelves. Why do we need that?"

Indeed, why do we need that? It is worth repeating the question from the striking docker's wife.

Port Director Decides To Close Port

AU2408135088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 2

[PAP dispatch: "Suspension of the Work of the Port of Szczecin"]

[Text] Szczecin—Because my appeal of 19 August to stop the illegal strike at the port of Szczecin has gone unheard, I hereby suspend the port's operations as of 0600 on 21 August (Sunday).

From that date and time, only employees with special permission from the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Authority and bearing special passes may enter the port. Employees and bystanders inside the port premises at that time and not in possession of the special permits will leave the premises immediately. Employees of other enterprises located within the premises will have access to a special Port Authority zone, also if they are in possession of special passes. The special passes will be issued on 21 August starting at 0600 for the following employees:

1) Employees of ZPD, BIB, ZTS [expansions unknown] and other employees who work on the premises of the PSP [expansion unknown] loading station in Bytomska Street;

2) Employees of ZPM [expansion unknown] and other employees who work on the premises of "Weglokoks" at the Walbrzych Gate;

3) Employees of ZUZ, ZPCWN [expansions unknown] and employees of the "Huk" enterprise on the premises of the industrial security guard in Ludowa Street.

Port Employs Outside Help in Transport

AU2408140488 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 2

[PAP dispatch: "Alternative Bus and Tram Transportation Begun"]

[Text] The director of the voivodship Urban Transportation Enterprise issued a communique to workers in those departments where the illegal strike is continuing. In this communique, he said that in view of the prolonged action, which is disrupting the life of a city of 400,000 inhabitants, and the unsuccessful attempts to induce the strikers to resume work, he was suspending the operation of those departments as of 1400 on 21 August. At the same time, the director obliged all managers to secure the assets of the enterprise. The employees of the suspended departments were informed that in the director's building there was a list on which all those willing to work may write their names.

The director also announced that alternative means of transport would be deployed on 23 bus and 2 tram routes. Because of the continuing illegal strike at depots, the voivodship Urban Transportation Enterprise had obtained buses from outside, and these would be driven by drivers from outside Szczecin. On Sunday, because of the reduced passenger traffic, trial runs were made in order to prepare the drivers and equipment for efficient work the next morning, 22 August, so that people could travel to work.

Strikes End After Militia 'Appeal'

AU2508111388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 88 p 2

[PAP report: "An End to the Strikes at Tram Depots and at the Bus Depot in Police"]

[Text] The strikes at two tram and three bus depots of the Voivodship Urban Transportation Enterprise [WPKM] in Szczecin has caused serious difficulties for the inhabitants. Although emergency transportation was set in motion on Sunday thanks to chartered buses, this only alleviated the problems, but did not solve them completely. Many districts of Szczecin are served only by trams.

Ever since the strikes began, the WPKM's parent body and management have been proposing dialogue with employees in individual depots on the subject of the organizational and economic problems which are besetting the work forces and which also fall within the scope of the parent body. Similar attempts were also made on the afternoon of 22 August. Unfortunately, these proposals did not encounter understanding.

Also, some WPKM employees who are not on strike asked their colleagues to allow them to provide transportation for the city. But these requests were rejected by the strike leaders.

The WPKM employees who are not on strike wrote their names on lists of those ready to return to work that were on display at the management offices and, in view of the determination of the strike leaders, asked the peacekeeping forces for permission to resume normal work.

Following an appeal from the peacekeeping forces, the strikers at the Niemierzyn and Golecin tram depots and Police bus depot left these premises.

Thanks to the realistic attitude of the WPKM employees in the abovementioned premises, it was made possible to resume tram services throughout the city and bus services from the Police bus depot.

The WPKM management and the technical staff present at the depots have undertaken activity aimed at restoring transportation in Szczecin as quickly as possible.

Official Views Duty-Free Port

AU2508104588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 4

[PAP Szczecin-datelined report: "We Need To Win the Trust of Our Foreign Partners]

[Text] Prof Piotr Zaremba: world famous town planner, Szczecin's first postwar mayor, UNESCO coordinator for "urban ecosystem" issues, member of the Consultative Council attached to the office of chairman of the State Council. A PAP journalist asked Prof Zaremba the following question: One month after the government decision to make the port of Szczecin a duty-free area, how do you feel about the docks and the dockside cranes being idle? Prof Zaremba replied:

"The creation of Poland's first duty-free area combined with a special economic zone in the port of Szczecin is one example of a new type of political and economic activity. This decision can have an enormous impact not only on the development of Szczecin and its ports, but also on the expansion of Poland's international economic contacts for many decades to come, including next century. We have been dreaming about a decision of this kind for years.

"As we know, on 7 July 1988 the government decided to establish duty-free areas in Poland. At the present time, decisions are being made about creating a duty-free area in the port of Szczecin on the basis of a facility for cargo handling. The port administration for Szczecin-Swinoujscie is to be the major shareholder in the company that is to run the duty-free area. The first condition for success is to attract capital, both Polish and foreign capital, and this requires confidence in the long-term economic future of the port. The events that we are witnessing today and the way in which striking workers are behaving do not benefit the port's work force, because unexpected, spontaneous actions of this kind undermine the confidence that is needed.

"As I have already mentioned, the government's decision to grant the cargo port a statute making it Poland's first duty-free area for storage and production activity lies in the interests of both Szczecin and the port's work force. We cannot allow this marvelous opportunity to be lost, because of a lack of understanding on the part of employees of the unique opportunities that stem from working in a duty-free area, as well as because of the sluggishness with which official procedures are being carried out, and the events that are currently taking place have not helped in this respect. In fact, one of the basic demands of the port's employee should be that work be speeded up on turning the port into a duty-free area. However, this can only be achieved when there is complete stability and the port and the city are working normally, and not by way of strikes.

"The Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Administration is one of the co-founders of the company that is to run the duty-free zone. This is not something that management alone should be conscious of, it is a matter that should concern the entire port work force, and it should realize beforehand that it will have a leading role to play in the duty-free area and the special economic zone at the mouth of the Odra."

Szczecin Losses Mount Like 'Avalanche'

LD2408124388 Warsaw PAP in English 1147 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 24—Losses are mounting like an avalanche, this is how situation at the port here resulting from the illegal strike is described.

The "Salen VIII", a ship flying the Egyptian flag, was supposed to collect over 6 thousand tonnes of metallurgical products from Szczecin port's wharfs. The Egyptian shipowner resolved that he could not wait any longer and ordered his vessel to sail off with incomplete cargo, short of a 1,206 tonnes of products.

And this is not a first case like that. Earlier, similar decisions were taken by Cypriot, Cuban and Dutch shipowners. The GDR did not send its ship here for unloading altogether.

Twelve vessels are waiting to be unloaded at the Szczecin port, and as many ships ride at anchor in Szczecin roadsteads.

At the moment, in Swinoujscie's port, where dockers did not down tools in strike action, ore is being unloaded off the foreign bulk carriers "A. Grace" and "Sequoia," while phosphate rock off the Polish steamship company's vessel "Rodlo."

Polish commercial shipowners were given assistance in loading operations by Swinoujscie's "Odra" ocean fisheries and fishing services enterprise, which received the Polish ships "Naleczow" and "Puck" for unloading.

Further on Losses

AU2408134988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 2

[PAP despatch: "Szczecin—Another Day of Losses"]

[Text] Szczecin—"I appeal to all strikers for common sense and a feeling of responsibility for their enterprise." That is how the appeal from the director of the Sz czecin-Swinoujscie Port Authority to those taking part in the illegal strikes in the port of Sz czecin starts. For the port is paying a particularly high price for this strike. Economists reckon that 24-hour losses amount to almost

Z100 million. At the same time, there are losses that cannot be measured in zlotys—the collapse of the prestige and high status of Polish dockers. On 21 August, there were 14 vessels stranded inside the port, and another 17 vessels were waiting to enter the port in the evening. In addition, there were 68 barges containing a total of 36,000 tonnes of ore, waiting to be unloaded and sent to steelworks. The crowded railroad sidings of the port are also full of wagons containing coal, wood, and other commodities, and further trains are expected. Many wagons contain goods destined for the CSSR and Hungary.

In view of the decision to create a duty-free zone there, the port of Sz czecin is losing its credibility among foreign clients. They are beginning to ship their goods via Hamburg and Rostock. There is also a freighter lying in wait containing ore for the Austrian concern "Voest Alpine," with which the port and the shipping fleet have maintained contacts for many years.

Domestic and foreign customers will suffer. According to one customer, and the most important one, namely the Polish Maritime Fleet, on the evening of 21 August there were 10 vessels waiting to enter the port, and 5 ships were waiting to be unloaded. It is the same with Polish Ocean Lines vessels, whose sailing schedules are going to be disrupted.

However, unloading is proceeding in Swinoujscie. A shipment of phosphates was recently unloaded from the bulk carrier "Siekierki," and this ship's place taken by the "Rodlo" with the same freight. At the same time, ore from the "Belchatow" was unloaded, the unloading of ore from the foreign vessel "A. Grace" was resumed, and ore is being unloaded from the bulk carrier "Studzianki."

Strike Continues at Stalowa Wola Steelworks

LD2408114488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Correspondent's report from Rzeszow]

[Text] At the Stalowa Wola steelworks, the sit-in strike in two departments, the tool room and the forging press department, is in its third day. The remaining departments of the combine are working normally. A poll was held among workers from the tool room and the forge who came to work on the first shift today. Virtually all of them came out in favor of working. I think it is worth recalling that in the combine, which employs 20,000 people, work is being made impossible in its two departments by a group of about 150 strikers. They have put forward demands for the legalization of Solidarity and the reinstatement at work of people who were fired from the steelworks for trade union activity. In the past days, cases have been reported of psychological and even physical pressure being put on people who want to work. In this situation, the voivodship defense committee in Tarnobrzeg has obliged the voivoda to introduce as of today an accelerated procedure for proceedings before petty offenses tribunals. This procedure covers all cases of infringement of the law in connection with illegal strike action. The regional prosecutor in Stalowa Wola, on the other hand, has called in six organizers of the illegal strike in the combine for explanatory talks.

PAP Disputes AFP on Use of Force

LD2408190388 Warsaw PAP in English 1811 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24—In a series of Wednesday's (August 24) dispatches from Warsaw, AFP portrays Poland as country of terror, where police ends strikes by the use of force.

Here is one of the dispatches sent by Mr. Barbier from various parts of Poland: "ZOMO units and numerous Army detachments have driven out about 250 strikers from a bus depot in Szczecin today morning. Strikers did not resist and immediately went to a neighbouring church in order to find shelter there. This was the second operation of law enforcement forces in the city."

The following is a description of facts which were observed by a PAP correspondent: Workers of the voivodship enterprise of municipal transport WPKM occupying a bus depot at Klonowica Street in Szczecin left the depot at 10:00 hours today. Everything lasted several minutes: A representative of the WPKM management in Szczecin appealed to those occupying the depot to end the strike, arguing that there is a need for the use of the blocked buses for municipal transportation. In response, strikers said that they will leave the depot only after an appeal from law enforcement forces.

Such an appeal was next made by a militia officer, who asked the strikers to leave the depot using sidewalks and not streets as a demonstration. The strikers asked for several minutes' leave to collect their belongings and next with sleeping bags and rucksacks left the depot carrying in front a painting of the holy virgin. A group of 40 to 45 persons leaving the depot went to a nearby church. (It is worth mentioning that the May strike at the Lenin Shipyard Gdansk had a similar ending).

The unblocking of the depot took place without the least use of force, stressed PAP correspondent present at the site of developments.

It is worth to dwell on these facts and on the manipulations in which also AFP takes part. It is a well-known fact that politicizers who initiate wildcast strikes in Poland—despite losing the second round of confrontation in a row—count on further financing from abroad. They are very concerned over the fact that wildcat strikes are dying out in Poland without the use of force on the part of authorities. That is why they try to present the situation as if they were forced to withdraw under police

terror. In tune with this instruction, in response to the appeal of the WPKM management, fewer than 50 last participants in the strike in that Szczecin enterprise expressed their readiness to leave the depot under the condition that they are called to that by the militia.

The scenario has been implemented, and Mr. Barbier sends dispatches into the world in which he writes that "ZOMO units and numerous Army detachments are driving out 250 strikers."

Polish society is fed up with strikes. Also the majority of workers of plants brought to a standstill, who want to return to work, have had enough of all that. Their patience is running out. But that Mr. Barbier does not want to notice.

Michnik RFE Interview Criticized

LD2408103288 Warsaw PAP in English
0953 GMT 24 Aug 88

["Michnik's Longbow-Drawing"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24—The PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU carries today a commentary with the above headline which reads:

"In another interview for Radio Free Europe, Adam Michnik said precisely this:

"'Strikers display enormous responsibility, calm, patience, consistency, and one would like to see the other side recall the spirit of the August (1980) agreements instead of being obsessed with martial law.'"

Commented TRYBUNA LUDU:

"In but one sentence, Michnik allows himself to commit several falsifications. Why does he not answer the following questions in front of the very same Radio Free Europe microphones:

"Does responsibility consist in preventing safety measures in mine headings, as it is the case at a number of collieries.

"Does calm consist in dramatic 'come-back-home' cries uttered by (strikers') families.

"Does patience consist in putting up barricades in gateways, in sporting axe-handles while parading strike-ridden factory yards, in addressing those who want to work in vulgar language.

"Is determination shown irrespective of menaces and economic loss a measure of consistency.

"Has Mr Michnik forgotten that the spirit of August 1980 consists in the nation-wide slogan 'socialism—yes, distortions—no.'

"Instead of talking about the obsession of martial law, would Michnik not have something to say about anarchy rampant in the autumn of 1981, about empty shelves and about menacing, yet swaggering calls of the type 'it is going to be their last battle.'

"In his interview, Michnik discusses the Stalinist system against which workers on strike in Poland struggle today. And here another question arises:

"Was it not one of the characteristics of Stalinism to lavishly stuff propaganda with falsifications," asks in conclusion the TRYBUNA LUDU.

Vice Premiers Meet Workers, Hold Talks

LD2508001188 Warsaw PAP in English
2224 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24—Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol today met with workers of the fat-making industry in Warsaw. He agreed with the opinion that many branches of farm-food processing industry are neglected but he stressed that the recent two years have seen a clear increase in the outlays for this industry, higher than in other national economy sector.

It should be admitted, however, that the present processing potential does not as yet permit to fully and rationally use the raw materials provided by farming.

The effects of investment projects undertaken in the recent years will be noticeable soon. The fat industry can be an example, where 8 newly-installed lines will make it possible to increase the market supply of margarine by several thousand tonnes before the end of this year.

Referring to the low wages in food industry, Koziol said that to change this situation the government decided to lift all taxes from increased earnings for work done on days off, holidays, and during the night.

In general terms, the expectation of the workers and government are the same, that is, a pay worth the work. The price-wages operation and the 2nd stage of the economic reform were to provide foreground for this principle. However, this process is not free of disturbances in the conditions of social tension.

Similar meetings of government members were held in enterprises across the country. The participants discussed questions intriguing [as received] all social milieus and tried to find the causes of the present difficulties and the possibilities to make a decisive breakthrough in modernisation of many fields of life. Though local matters prevailed they did not evade questions of a much larger scale, troubling the whole nation.

Vice-Minister of Finance Wincenty Lewandowski said at a meeting with workers of the Tarchomin-based pharmaceutical factory "Polfa":

"I agree that our crisis also stems from confidence absue. One of the reasons is the fact of questioning the possibility to make changes in the socialist system that would lead to overcoming economic difficulties. Responsibility must be linked with the function of a person involved."

Vice-Minister of Domestic Market Andrzej Glowacki visited some shops and service points in Lublin and then he met with representatives of the truck factory. He presented the government activities aimed at the regulation of the market situation. He said, among other remarks, that the structure of intervention purchases had been carefully designed so that foreign currencies really support the market and money be spent first of all on components necessary for Polish production and the looked-for imported foods like rice, tea, coffee, or spices.

Politburo on Gorbachev Visit, Ties With USSR
LD2408225188 Warsaw PAP in English
2052 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24—The PUWP CC Political Bureau has examined the plan of implementation of decisions stemming from the official visit of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Poland.

The Political Bureau pointed to the immense importance of the visit and the significant decisions which will bear fruit in the further shaping of Polish-Soviet relations. The closeness of the goals and tasks of socialist renewal being solved by Poland and the Soviet Union make it possible for the mutual relations of both countries to be lifted into a qualitatively new, higher-level, provide for their boosting and increase of effectiveness in all fields of cooperation.

The Political Bureau pointed to the importance of the close cooperation of both parties and countries in the constructive shaping of the international situation.

The Political Bureau stressed that the exchange of experience in socialist construction in the political, socio-economic, cultural and other fields, especially in spheres in which innovative undertakings are taking place, takes on growing importance in the current stage.

The Political Bureau stated that the structure of economic relations calls for further restructuring and adjustment to the requirements of the current stage. A new model of cooperation based on deeper and more rational, justified division of labour is necessary.

At the same time, the Political Bureau ordered appropriate bodies of ithe state administration to accelerate work aimed at adjusting the mechanisms of both economies, especially their financial tools, to potential possibilities of cooperation as well as establishing mutually advantageous direct contacts between enterprises and, where apropriate premises exist, also set up joint enterprises, scientific institutions and design offices.

The Political Bureau stressed with full strength that special responsibility for the future of Poland and socialism rests, as never before, with the youth which is to make its contribution to the cause of shaping new socio-political relations, development of democracy, increasing the effectiveness of the national economy, enriching spiritual values. The Political Bureau recommended that urgent work be started on preparing an agreement on cooperation between the youth of Poland and the Soviet Union and a complex program of cooperation between the youth of Poland and the Soviet Union till the year 2000.

Stating that direct contacts between people have special importance in strengthening friendship between both nations, the Political Bureau recommended the Council of Ministers of Poland to undertake necessary activities aimed at significantly increasing mutual trips of Polish citizens to the Soviet Union and Soviet citizens to Poland in the coming 2-3 years.

The Political Bureau approved the plan of implementing the decisions made during the friendly talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev and recommended that they be fully put into effect.

Ceausescu Chairs Meeting on Economic Issues

AU1908201288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/8/1988—The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, gathered on August 19 in Bucharest under the chairmanship of the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, examined reports on the improvement of economic and financial mechanism by bettering the system of price and tariff-formation, the application of the decision concerning the rise in the working personnel's pay starting August 1, 1988 and the activity carried through in the first semester of the ongoing year to solve the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications the working people sent to the party leadership.

During the meeting, proposals were also examined and approved concerning Romania's participation, as an invited guest, in the conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries, due in Nicosia 7-10 September 1988.

Further on Meeting

AU2008135088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0657 GMT 20 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/08/1988—Friday, 19 August, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting the Executive Political Committee examined the report on the application of the provisions of the decree No. 154/1988 regarding the improvement of the economic-financial mechanism by bettering the price and tariff-formation system.

The report stresses that the new production price-formation system bore positively on enhancing the concerns of the enterprises for cutting down costs, that the provision for a higher profitability was a stimulus in turning out the export-bound production.

It was showed [as received] that an important number of products fell within the limits of the set production costs and envisaged profitability. Likewise, it was emphasized that with a number of products—more particularly in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, energy, chemical and light industries a.o.—the production costs were higher than those planned and even than those of 1985. Losses were even recorded with some products due to higher expenditure.

In consideration of this situation, the Executive Political Committee recommended the economic ministries, industrial central departments and enterprises to take firm measures together with the financial, banking, planning and price-setting bodies so that all units place themselves within the limits of the planned fabrication expenditures for 1988, and all products become remunerative.

It was requested that a programme of tangible measures for the observance of the set costs and for rendering profitable all the products that recorded losses be advanced until 1 September, that palpable proposals be made until 20 September to place all products within the price and profitability limits set in the approved economic-financial norms.

Next, the Executive Political Committee debated the report on the carrying into effect of the decision of raising the working people's pay starting 1 August, 1988.

From the data in the report it results that all conditions are in place for the phased-out application of the working people's pay rise starting 1 August, as stipulated by the law. It was requested that reports be made until 20 September on the way in which central departments and ministries ensure the necessary means to raise remunerations in the ongoing year and next year.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee also analysed the report on the activity carried out in the first semester of 1988 to solve the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications the working people sent to party leadership.

It was assessed that the problems raised by the working people in letters and during audiences reflected their high confidence in the party, in its policy, were an expression of the revolutionary worker democracy, of the party's close links with the masses, with the entire people.

The Executive Political Committee requested the central bodies to show higher responsibility in improving activity in this domain.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the proposals regarding the participation of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the 43rd United Nations General Assembly session, as well as the proposals concerning Romania's participation, as an invited guest, in the conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries to be held in Nicosia over 7-10 September, 1988.

Ceausescu Inaugurates Construction Works

AU2008134888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0827 GMT 20 Aug 88

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Inaugurates Construction Works on New Representative Edifice in the Romanian Capital City"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1988—On August 19, the RCP general secretary, president of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu laid the foundation stone of the

Centre of the National Councils of Revolutionary Worker Democracy, a public edifice of national importance which rounds off the urban equipment of Bucharest, to which the strong industrial sites, the general development of the economic base, the new residential districts, the tube, the Dimbovita River development, the monumental House of the Republic, the "Victory of Socialism" Boulevard and the numerous other social, cultural and sporting establishments impart the dimensions of a modern city, set on an original urban outlook.

During a festivity at the CC of the RCP headquarters, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu signed the scroll to be laid at the foundation of the new building in a stainless steel cylinder.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the CC of the RCP, arrived then at the site where construction works started on the Centre of the National Councils of Revolutionary Worker Democracy.

The imposing complex, designed by a team of experts, will be made up of a hall for 12,000 for wide-scope political meetings and cultural events, a multifunctional hall for 2,000, as well as other numerous halls to serve multiple purposes.

Located on the Vacaresti Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the Sudului Square, the modern complex offers optimal conditions for the organization of a wide range of social and political events, being the centre of the activity of revolutionary worker democracy bodies. There too, wide-scope educational events of a cultural-artistic or sporting nature will be arranged.

The monumental look of the building arrests the attention. The smartness of the structure is rounded off by a great cupola with a 120 m. diameter, elegantly rising over the big hall. Telling is also the multifunctional nature of the building. Both with the master hall and with the smaller ones, the initial capacity can be reduced through a simple system of division into compartments so as to fit specific requirements of the various events to be organized there.

The whole complex is equipped with modern, high-tech installations that ensure best-quality acoustics, lighting, radio and TV broadcasting, as well as facilities for simultaneous translation into several languages and electronic display.

The designs were looked into also of a lake in the same zone to extend on 145 hectares and of an amusement park covering 50 hectares, which will place the new building in a scenic natural landscape [sentence as received]. Owing to its volume of ten million cubic metres of water, this lake, on which development works already proceed at a fast pace, will be the capital's second largest storage lake after Lake Dimbovita. The lake will serve both waterpower and sporting and recreational purposes.

As a sign of the official inauguration of works, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu symbolically cast a scoop of concrete at the edifice's foundation.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu also visited the Dimbovita River-development site, a substantial contribution to the capital's urban modernization drive.

The visit started with the Mihai Bravu Bridge that offers a panoramic sight of the renewed course of the Dimbovita River, as well as of the neighbouring zones.

Driving along the course of the Dimbovita toward the exit from Bucharest, the official file of cars than stopped at the Vitan Bridge. Just like the other eleven bridges in the urban area of the municipality, the Vitan Bridge, the biggest of them, was built in a record time. With a central aperture of 17 m. and two side apertures of 15.5 m., the Vitan Bridge, a genuine work of art, a monolith arch, is meant to facilitate the navigation, one of the future functions of the Dimbovita, namely of pleasure sailing.

Visited next was the left bank of the Dimbovita River, the hydrotechnical site at the "Sere" point, some 800 m. downstream the Vitan Bridge, a hydrotechnical project recently inaugurated. Parallel with the complex development works on the Dimbovita River, the systematization was also accomplished of the urban network in the zone, and important human and mechanical forces are now concentrated on fitting the heating pipes, the industrial water pipes and electric cables running under the river bed.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu stopped then in the square marking the end of the "Victory of Socialism" boulevard. Together with the townfathers, they analyzed there the way of achieving the projects, the stage of the works on various socio-cultural establishments and blocks of flats under construction now on the new boulevard.

Arresting the attention in particular is the preoccupation to ensure a vigorous and harmonious architecture for the whole ensemble lining the new and smart boulevard, of obvious urban originality.

Visited next was the building site of the House of the Republic.

That monumental architectural work is in an advanced stage of construction. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the building works are completed on a big part of the house. It was shown that the works of adornment are in full progress and in course of finishing in the spaces

meant for the main activities and the assembly and emplacement started of the functional and decorative elements in all parts of the house.

The sight of the big boulevard "The Victory of Socialism" was admired from the top floor terrace. Other socio-cultural establishments as well, of outstanding importance, are under construction on that large thoroughfare of Bucharest, including the National Library, the "Song to Romania" National Center of Culture and Education, the House of Science, Culture and Education, as well as the headquarters of ministries, central institutions and public organizations.

Radu Speech at Bucharest Festive Meeting
AU2308112888 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug 88 pp 1, 2

[Report on the opening speech delivered by Constantin Radu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, at the festive meeting devoted to the 44th anniversary of Romania's national day, held on 20 August in Bucharest]

[Text] At this solemn event of magnificent patriotic fervor, please allow me to declare open the festive meeting held in the capital city of our homeland, devoted to the 44th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of Romania.

On the occasion of the Romanian people's national holiday, I voice the feelings of ardent love and boundless gratitude of the Communists and of all the working people in Bucharest Municipality, who pay heartfelt and deep homage to the RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the beloved leader of our party and state, whose heroic and long-standing revolutionary activity opened up new horizons in the socialist and communist construction of our homeland, a hero among heroes of our nation, a prominent personality of current political life, and a brilliant militant for the cause of freedom, progress, and peace throughout the world.

We express our ardent feelings of great esteem, gratitude, and profound respect and we pay homage to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, frontranking militant of our party and state, outstanding politician, and scientist of world renown, who, through the tireless activity she carries out with patriotic devotion, is making an important contribution to continuously increasing the well-being and happiness of the Romanian people, to ensuring a more marked assertion of science, education, and culture in the process of building the new socialist system in Romania, to strengthening the climate of understanding and cooperation among nations, and to ensuring peace throughout the world.

We extend warm greetings to the other comrades of the party and state leadership and to all the participants in our meeting.

We extend cordial greetings to our guests from abroad and to the members of the diplomatic corps present at this festive meeting.

On the anniversary of our national holiday, the working people in Bucharest report the fulfillment of the major plan indicators and assure you, much esteemed and beloved comrade secretary general, that they are firmly determined to obtain outstanding results this year and during the whole 5-year plan period, in order to be up to the confidence and support that, you, much beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and you, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, grant us day by day; we express heartfelt thanks for this confidence and support.

With great esteem and deep respect, allow me to extend the request to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania, to take the floor at our great rally devoted to the celebration of the Romanian people's National Day.

Planning in Villages of German Origin Noted
AU2208201588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 22 Aug 88

["The Commune of Lovrin and Its Villages"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1988—Invigorating is the image of today's commune of Lovrin and of the villages in its composition—Lovrin, Gottlob, Tomnatic and Vizezdia. A commune in the plain of Banat, first recorded by the name in 1529, where—especially in the village Gottlob—Romanian of German nationality also settled in the course of time.

Nearly 15,000 people live in Lovrin and the villages that this commune comprises administratively and territorially.

Therefore, Lovrin is one of Timis County's big communes in the territory of which functions one of the largest joint—state and cooperative—agroindustrial councils. This includes six producer cooperative farms, two state agricultural enterprises, a farm machinery station, all of which have more than 30,000 hectares of farmland to manage. An agricultural research station, a seed processing enterprise "Agrosem", a small factory for tinned vegetables and fruit juice built in the last twenty years have greatly increased the economic potential of the commune.

Taking advantage of important investments, the commune also developed its industry: a special electrical motor department of the Timisoara well-known "Electromotor" enterprise, light industrial workshops and the small industry—with 34 departments and workshops ranging from joinery to blacksmithing, and from carpet weaving to leatherworking. In terms of value, industrial production is close to 170 million lei a year.

Predictably, economic development led to changes of social and public interest, with the urban attributes becoming more and more obvious in the commune: More than 500 residents work permanently in the industrial sector, there are more than 300 local intellectuals with a broad range of qualifications—teachers, physicians, engineers, researchers; for them eight blocks of 112 flats have been built, there is a centralized drinking water supply system, a hospital, a culture house to which another one will add soon, a new cinema, a network of schools comprising 57 classrooms, seven laboratories and three workshops. To this we may add a recreation and therapy centre using the recently discovered thermal waters.

Benefitting from the commune's economic growth have been all the villages in its composition. The village of Gottlob, for instance, where the first block of four flats will be commissioned this autumn, another twelve flats will be made available next year in blocks with shopping centres on the ground floor. Gottlob residents, who are renowned farmers, also prove fine administrators of their village which boasts bright, well-tended dwellings and every facility providing for a decent living: tap water, a modernized road network, a dispensary, a ten-year general school, a house of culture and other social amenities. The strong farm machinery station has both its headquarters and all its workshops in the village of Gottlob and provides for the proper operation of the farm machinery and equipment of the entire agroindustrial council of Lovrin.

Never and in no form has the question been arised [as received] of dissolving this village with 2,800 inhabitants and broad, fine development prospects ahead, where substantial investment is made to boost and update the village's economic base so that the people's life may become ever more prosperous and ever more beautiful.

Ceausescu Condolence Cable on Ziaul Haq's Death

AU2208153688 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 88 p 5

[Condolence telegram from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to "Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Chairman of the Senate and Acting President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan" on the death of Pakistan's president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, on 17 August 1988]

[Text] To Ghulam Ishaq Khan, chairman of the Senate and acting president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamabad:

I have learned with deep regret about the death through a tragic accident of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

At this moment of great sorrow, I extend to you, to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and to the friendly Pakistani people, most sincere condolences and deep regret for the great loss suffered by your country.

Please convey our feelings of deep compassion to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Presentation of Condolences

AU2008163388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1443 GMT 20 Aug 88

["Presentation of Condolences at Pakistan's Embassy in Bucharest"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text]) Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/08/1988—Related to the death of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, condolences were presented at that country's embassy in Bucharest on August 20.

On behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council and the government sincere condolences were expressed to the Senate chairman, acting president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gulam Ishaq Khan, to the government and the friendly Pakistani people for the great loss. Feeling of deep compassion were also expressed to the family .

Condolences were presented by Manea Manescu, vice-chairman of the State Council, Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister, Eugen Tarhon, minister of silviculture, Victor Ciobanu, minister of health, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Those present kept a minute's silence in front of the black-edged portrait of the late president and wrote their names in the book of condolences at the embassy.

Comparison of Elena Ceausescu Speech

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 20 August, under the headline "An Enthusiastic Mass Rally Devoted to the Great National Holiday of the Romanian People" carries on its pages 1 and 3 the 4,300-word text of "Comrade Elena Ceausescu's Speech" delivered at a national day festive meeting held on 20 August in Bucharest. Comparison of the SCINTEIA version with the Bucharest Domestic Service Romanian version published in the 22 August East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 35, shows the two to be identical, except for the following variation: Page 36, column two, paragraph one, sentence two reads in SCINTEIA: by more than 6 times; and the... (changing figure "4" to "6")

Leaders Send Greetings on Romanian National Day
AU2408180888 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the SR of Romania, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

On the same occasion, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, has sent greetings to the head of the Romanian Government, Constantin Dascalescu.

On Romanian national day, the anniversary of the country's liberation, Dusan Popovski, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent a telegram with greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Romanian people to Prof Dr Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania.

On the occasion of the national day of the SR of Romania, Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram with cordial greetings in the name of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Loncar Interviewed on World Relations
LD2308133388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Zagreb, 22 Aug (TANJUG)—In today's relations between the big powers, it is noticeable that there has been a move away from confrontation toward dialogue and negotiation, and even toward agreements, which is having a positive impact on international relations, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs said in a conversation with Tomislav Jakic, editor of Zagreb Radio and Television in the Monday foreign political broadcast "Arguments". Budimir Loncar noted that there have been 37 instances of a shift in a positive direction.

Other important foreign political topics were touched on, such as nonalignment and the role of Yugoslavia in today's world. An assessment was made of the recent visit to Yugoslavia by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Loncar said that the visit showed Yugoslavia's interest in relations with Europe. "I think we did a good deal of work in terms of furthering our European position, in addition to what we are now doing to enhance our presence in European developments, which represent the world's best in terms of technology, science, and economic potential," Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar stated.

Draft Amendments to SFRY Constitution
AU2408183288 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 88 p 5

[First of five installments of report by Vlado Rajic on draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution: "Ninth Amendment—Key to the Market"]

[Text] The ninth amendment with its 15 points is a key cut into the issue of constitutional provisions which regulate socioeconomic relations. Each point by itself and all points together also show the scope of establishing market mechanisms and the readiness to proceed with this without ideological hindrances.

Point 1—Together with Point 1a it defines the relation between working people's self-managing rights and the social ownership. It obviously equalizes rights and ownership and makes them interdependent; the more successful the management of the ownership is, the more the rights grow. The negative norm (declaring each violation of rights and social ownership as an unconstitutional act or deed) suggests a practice in which later amendments build on the basis of the autonomy of economic subjects. Point 1a, however, pertains to the basics of self-management. They are worker's current labor, and social resources being a worker's past labor and social capital [drustveni kapital]. Therefore, self-management is the management of resources and the appropriation of results of labor realized through business operations.

Point 2—Joining in the work performed with social resources is free and occurs under equal conditions. The stress lies on the conditions under which this freedom is realized, and they are knowledge and abilities. This would mean that, according to the intentions of Point 1, the failure to meet these conditions would constitute an unconstitutional act, and therefore one can expect changes in labor laws in this direction.

Point 3—It is the duty of workers to make use of social resources in a socially responsible and economically appropriate way, their responsibility being to each other and to the social community. It is still left to the law to elaborate the conditions under which the worker's employment [radni odnos] is terminated because of his failure to perform this duty or obligation. Establishing the difference between duties and obligations is in preparation for later provisions pertaining to employment (for instance, termination of employment due to the introduction of new technology).

Point 4—Such an attitude toward the responsibility of an individual is also extended to the responsibility of his association. Socially irresponsible and economically inappropriate management of social resources is the basis of the autonomy of an economic subject. [sentence as published] Point 4a defines rights in a positive manner, which means that the rights of organizations of associated labor, their obligations, and responsibilities in

legal transactions are linked with the sum total of the resources which are put at a collective's disposal, but the nature, the purpose, and limits set by law in managing these means are respected.

Point 5—The market and a free exchange of labor are the arena in which labor results are verified under the conditions of market laws and socialist self-managing relations. The distribution of the revenue realized by a collective begins with the replacement of the resources that have been used up. Resources from the income are allocated for expanded reproduction, reserves, as well as for meeting personal consumption, communal spending, and public expenditure.

Point 6—The basis for the evaluation of labor are market laws; the plans of sociopolitical communities and economic policy measures must not violate the constitutionally established independence and equality of organizations of associated labor in acquiring income. In this respect, a free exchange of labor is an exemption from the rule that economic operations should be run according to market laws.

Point 7—A free exchange of labor is the basis for acquiring income for organizations of associated labor in the sphere of education, science, culture, health, and social protection. Relations are established directly between users or through interest communities. An organization of social activity and the user of its services are equal in setting the conditions under which an organization of associated labor acquires income, and the socioeconomic position of workers in the social activities is equal to the position of workers in other organizations.

Point 8—The income acquired under exceptionally favorable natural conditions or conditions created by the location of work or economic operations is allocated, in conformity with self-managing agreements or the law, first for the development of the organization in which it was created, and afterwards for the development of the material basis of labor in the commune, the city community, and the republic, or for the development of infrastructure. If the income was created as result of a monopoly (without a greater productivity, new technology, or innovations), the portion acquired through such a position and behavior shall be calculated and shall accrue to the federal budget. The entire procedure of determining the monopolistic portion and its allocation shall be regulated by federal law.

Point 9—Two parts of personal income are established in proportion to the contribution to the creation of income (current labor) and management of social resources (past labor).

Point 10—The independence of workers in using some of the social reproduction resources may be restricted temporarily or in such a way that the obligation to pool these resources is determined, in case that money is to be provided for financing indispensable requirements of social reproduction. These requirements are established by the social plan of the republic and are defined as an irreplaceable condition of the life and work as well as the development of a certain region. The organization of associated labor is entitled to a repayment of the obligatorily invested funds and to a reimbursment for the use of money so invested.

Point 11— An organization of associated labor or another social juristic person meets the obligations taken upon itself with the resources put at its disposal.

Point 12—Resources pooled for the purpose of conducting joint economic operations at a joint risk are in proportion to the share invested, the basis for managing, for deciding on joint revenue and income, and for bearing responsibility for assumed obligations. Resources invested (pooled) in such a way are social capital. Workers rights on this basis are equal, irrespective of whether a new organization is founded or the resources are invested in an existing organization of associated labor. The mutual relations of those pooling the resources are regulated by agreement.

Point 13—For the purpose of expanding their material basis, organizations of associated labor may collect money and other resources from workers in an organization of associated labor and from other working people and citizens, guaranteeing the return of the resources with interest or with other legal benefits. This investment by workers and citizens shares the risk with the organization of associated labor into which it has been invested, and it is implied that regular information should be given to investors about the results of the utilization of the invested resources. The investment does not guarantee a citizen any permanent rights in the organization. The rights that workers and citizens have to the ownership of invested resources may be restricted only by federal law in specifically [taksativno] listed cases. For collected or pooled resources, an organization of associated labor may issue bonds [vrijednosni papiri] under legal conditions.

Point 14—The conditions under which a work community may be founded are established in such a way that workers who perform professional, administrative, auxiliary, and other tasks in cooperatives, banks, insurance institutions, self-managing interest communities, sociopolitical and other social organizations, citizens' associations, and sociopolitical communities found work communities according to the law. Their self-managing rights conform with the rights of workers in the organization within which the community is founded. However, the rights of the organization of associated labor within which a work community is founded cannot be transferred to the work community.

Point 15—The relationship between a worker and new technology introduced in his organization of associated labor is such that the worker keeps his job until a new job in conformity with his capabilities is found for him or

until his right to work or his rights on the basis of work are ensured to him in some other way. However, new technology will be introduced depending on the potential of the organization of associated labor or its obligations toward the worker even at the expense of increased productivity and greater business success attained by introducing the new technology.

Air Traffic Controllers Persist in Demands

LD2308200388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)—Representatives of the committee for organizing the air traffic controllers' strike, in a statement made to the information media today, continued to stick to their intentions of organizing a strike—or rather of persisting in their demands.

In this detailed statement of 14 typed pages they rejected the arguments of the competent Federal organs put forward a few days ago at a news conference. The strike organizers and competent state organs evidently disagree on fundamentals. After all, the air traffic controllers argue that the safety of air transportation is threatened, despite the persistent official assessments of competent federal organs that it is better than ever before.

The air traffic controllers are also displeased by the fact that the chairmen of the Federal Committee for transportation and Communications and the directors of the Federal Air Traffic Control Administration are frequently changed, but at the same time they themselves request that the current director of this federal administration should be replaced.

The latest statement from the strike committee refers to different variations of the work stoppage hinted at and it also cites schedules for the fulfillment of all its demands.

Leskovac Wood Workers Continue Strike

AU2408164288 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] This is the third day that 800 workers of the Leskovac wood collective have been on strike. They are asking for higher personal incomes, the payment of bonuses, and the return of excess funds paid to pension and disablement insurance communities. As yet the proposals of the trade union action conference and the LC action conference have not been accepted.

Serbs, Montenegrins Protest at Priluzje, Kosovo

AU2408205188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] The protests of Serbs and Montenegrins continue. Some 700 Serbs and Montenegrins have gathered in the Culture Hall at Priluzje near Vucitrn. The direct cause is the mild sentence pronounced on Halil Berisa, an engineer at the Inkos Electricity Generation Institute, who attempted to rape worker Slavica Ivanovic.

It was said at the gathering that attacks on the Serbs and Montenegrins because of nationalistic motives have become more frequent. Confidence in juridical organs and other institutions of the system is falling. From Priluzje alone, 70 Serbian and Montenegrin families have emigrated, and the Vucitrn commune is on its way to become ethnically pure.

The Serbian people are determined not to abandon their age-old hearths in Kosovo and they demand that the responsible leaders who have contributed to the grave situation in this province should be tried.

The Priluzje protest meeting continues.

Serbian Interior Secretary Visits Kosovo

LD2308221388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 23 Aug (TANJUG)—Radmilo Bogdanovic republican secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, spent yesterday and today at the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SAP of Kosovo. In talks with Provincial Secretary for Internal Affairs Rahman Morina and his colleagues topical issues in the joint work and mutual cooperation of the internal affairs organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo were discussed.

It was reportedly stated that important results have been achieved in the work so far and that there is a need to further develop and diversify joint work and cooperation.

Republican Secretary Radmilo Bogdanovic and Provincial Secretary Rahman Morina visited security centers in Titova Mitrovica and Prizren, where they acquainted themselves with the current security situation in these areas and with the measures being taken by the security organs to eradicate hostile and criminal activities. They also had talks with the sociopolitical leaderships of these municipalities. In Prizren they also visited the Famipa work organization.

Bogdanovic and Morina visited the village of Prekale near Istok. There they talked with inhabitants of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, and then with inhabitants of the Albanian nationality. It was stated that intranational relations in this village have reached a critical point. The extent to which these relations have deteriorated is indicated by the fact that the citizens of Prekale of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality and those of the Albanian nationality have not held a joint meeting since last September.

Serbs and Montenegrins from Prekale, in talks with the two internal affairs secretaries, pointed out that there is a psychosis of fear and insecurity, and stated that they would be forced to emigrate collectively because of the pressures being exerted on them. [passage omitted]

Bogdanovic and Morina stressed that collective emigration would serve only the enemy and would be a heavy blow to the stabilization of the situation in the province. They were told that this would also be conveyed to the citizens of Albanian nationality.

The republican and provincial secretaries had talks with citizens of Prekale of Albanian nationality. The Albanian citizens of this village also expressed concern at the worsening of intranational relations in their environment and stressed that these relations have traditionally been good.

They expressed their readiness to contribute to the overcoming of the current unfavorable security situation and deteriorated intranational relations, and to the return of mutual confidence and life together.

The two secretaries repeated the readiness of internal affairs organs to involve themselves, in the framework of their authority, in overcoming the present unfavorable situation in Prekale.

Bogdanovic and Morina stressed that the next meeting in this village must be a collective one, with the participation of Serbs, Montenegrins, and Albanians.

The republican and provincial secretaries also had talks with President of the Kosovo Presidency Remzi Koljgeci and informed him on current issues in the joint work and cooperation of the Serbian Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Provincial Secretariat of the SAP of Kosovo, the report says.

Kosovo Emigration Problem Reviewed

Secretariat Says Emigration Up

LD2408193288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Pristina, 24 Aug (TANJUG)—The security in Kosovo, especially in certain environments and sectors, is getting worse. The number of Serbian and Montenegrin families and individuals who are emigrating is not getting smaller and it may—judging by certain preparations and indications—even get bigger. Real estate belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins continues to be sold and the main reason, among other things, lies in various forms of pressure, criminal acts, offences, and other excesses by the Albanian nationalists against Serbs and Montenegrins.

This assessment is contained in the statement on today's meeting in the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in Pristina which was attended by the entire top staff of the province's internal affairs office. The meeting was chaired by Provincial Secretary Rahman Morina. The meeting assessed the security situation in the province and detailed further measures for these offices to implement the direct tasks laid down by the 16th Session of the LCY Central Committee in connection with the conclusion of the Ninth Session of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

It was noted that the provinces complicated security situation demands an even greater and more intense effort by all members of the internal affairs offices in Kosovo to eliminate hostile activities by Albanian nationalists and separatists, hostile activities by all the enemy's structures, as well as to eliminate all forms of criminal activity. The offices must take legal measures to protect personal security and property of all citizens, especially Serbs and Montenegrins in line with already existing cooperation in other social areas.

The statement then says:

The meeting also considered the report by the joint commission of the federal secretary for internal affairs which, in agreement with the republican secretary for internal affairs of the SR of Serbia and the provincial secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, was formed of the representatives of the three secretariats and provided an insight into the work of the internal affairs offices in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to protect the freedom and rights of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens, with the aim of taking further joint measures to ensure complete protection of their freedom and rights.

The meeting also referred to the report on the discussion held with the officials of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on 7 August 1988 which was published in the mass media via TANJUG and which some public information offices interpreted in an erroneous and tendentious manner, thus undoubtedly having a negative effect on the public. The public was given an erroneous and incorrect picture of the work and results of work by the provincial internal affairs offices.

No other office in the province and no other internal affairs office in the country since the attempted counterrevolution in 1981 has had its activity, work, and results followed and assessed by the competent federal, republican, and provincial state and party offices to such an extent as the internal affairs offices of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Although certain shortcomings were pointed out and measures were suggested for their further activity, their overall activity and work was positively assessed because the results were obvious and known to the wider public.

Due to the situation in which they find themselves, the provincial internal affairs offices have remained self-critical and consistent: As long as this complex situation prevails, they must persist and constantly intensify their activity and efficacy. They are aware that any omission and failure, although it can happen in any work, has multiple consequences and damage, especially regarding

such sensitive and complicated questions as the protection of freedom and rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution. They also believe that attempts to blame them, i.e. internal affairs offices, for all events and situations because their measures, activities, and results of work are continuously visible, as well as individual groundless and general attacks on them without any proper arguments, make their work and activity more difficult and encourage the enemy. This is experienced by all members of the service—Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and others, who are consistent in implementing the conclusions of the Ninth Session of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo, as an attempt to put them off balance.

As one can see from the TANJUG report, very few positive assessments were carried from the commission's report on the work of the organs of internal affairs, so that this selective approach to the conclusions and the headings and subheadings by individual newspapers has created a bad and unobjective picture of these organs' work to protect the freedom and rights of the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality. It has therefore been assessed and decided at the meeting to acquaint the public also with the following statements contained in the commission's report:

The part of the report which deals with the work of the internal affairs organs states: "During the counterrevolutionary events and immediately afterward, the organs found themselves in a very difficult situation. They had to eliminate the counterrevolution and in the process carry out an ideological-political and work differentiation, to strengthen the service organizationally and cadre-wise in line with the new needs; and to renew it with young cadres who are professionally, ideologically, and politically committed.

"The period after the counterrevolutionary events was characterized by the efforts of the internal affairs organs of the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo to undertake a series of measures and activities to strengthen the organization and cadres, to equip them materially and technically, and to train the workers professionally, ideologically, and politically."

The part of the statement referring to the measures taken by the internal affairs organs for the protection of personal and property security of Serbs and Montenegrins says: "Until mid-1981 increasingly frequent attacks on and threats to citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, to which Albanian nationalists and separatists have become increasingly oriented, are not being monitored in a planned way or effectively suppressed to a sufficient extent by the internal affairs organs. That year the internal affairs organs introduced special monitoring and listing of these conflicts, attacks, and threats, as well as the duty to inform the provincial secretariat for internal affairs on every such phenomenon or event, thus creating conditions for the operational-analytical monitoring and orienting of the service on the entire territory of the province... with the aim of directing the activity of the basic organs of internal affairs toward the protection of Serbian and Montenegrin nationals.

"As from mid-1982 the provincial secretariat for internal affairs has on several occasions directly or at meetings and working sessions by way of reports, telegrams, and orders given instructions on proceedings in connection with intranational conflicts... More organized and intensive activity on the protection of personal and property security of the citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities was launched through the stands and conclusions of the sessions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium in March 1986.

"In all internal affairs organs additional programs and work plans were produced with concrete and worked-out measures and activities for the protection of these rights and freedoms. The tasks referring to the protection of personal and property security and the unmasking of concrete forms of attacks (and threats) on the Serbs and Montenegrins were given priority and more attention was devoted to questions of responsibility and legality in connection with behavior and the use of authority (problems in this respect were very prominent in the period prior to the counter-revolutionary events and immediately afterwards, especially in 1981 and 1982.) Apart from this measures were also taken to improve the attitude to citizens and ensure a more objective analysis of their complaints and objections."

"In this period cooperation was intensified and expanded with the Federal and Serbian Secretariats for Internal Affairs. The intensification and expansion of cooperation was the result of direct expert and technical aid given by these organs to the Kosovo internal affairs organs since 1981. Apart from the usual forms of cooperation joint expert teams were organized to report on and jointly monitor phenomena and events—some serious criminal acts such as murder, rape, arson, and others which represented direct attacks on the non-Albanian population—to shed light on them and unmask the culprits.

"Further intensification of the activity of the internal affairs organs was expressed in the carrying out of the duties and tasks resulting from the stands and conclusions of the 9th LCY Central Committee Session, the 6th Serbian LC Session, and the 10th Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Session. Special operational plans were produced for the realization of these stands and conclusions both at the level of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs and at the level of all municipal organs, smaller organizational units, and fields of work.

"In keeping with the duties and tasks resulting from the documents of the Ninth Session of the LCY Central Committee and the operational plans of the Serbian and Kosovo Executive Councils, the operational plan of

measures and activities was established for the Serbian and Kosovo Secretariats for Internal Affairs on the direct tasks of the internal affairs organs with regard to the realization of the conclusions of the Sixth Session of the LCY Central Committee and the Ninth Session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. On the basis of this document, a special plan was produced for joint action on the protection of personal and property security of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo...

"In recent years, especially after the Ninth Session of the LCY Central Committee, the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs has, through a series of activities, improved organization and stepped up its coordinating and orienting role in the carrying out of tasks aimed at the protection of the rights and freedoms of the citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, especialy with regard to shedding light on the phenomena and events in this sphere.

"The activity of the internal affairs organs in the past period, taken as a whole, indicates that these organs were in the state of full mobility and committed to carying out the duties and tasks within their competence in the entire period since 1981. Within the framework of carrying out the overall duties special attention, with higher or lower degree of organization, intensity, and efficiency, was devoted to the duties concerning the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and, with greater intensification and better organization, after the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum, when these duties were given priority and attached special importance.

"Good results were obtained in the avtivity aimed at shedding light on cases of threats to and attacks on personal and property security of the citizens of the Serbian and Montenigrin nationalities, and the quality of work was improved to a certain degree...

"On the basis of the analysis the commission objectively assessed certian difficulties manifested in the work of these organs and proposed measures to ensure their elimination, the realization of which was discussed at today's meeting of the leadership of the provincial internal affairs organs," says the report of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Serbs Debate Mass Emigration

AU2308135388 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 18 Aug 88 p 6

[Z. Celaj, H. Mekaj article: "Do Not Do To Others What You Would Not Like Done to Yourself"]

[Text] Istok, 17 Aug—Yesterday evening the village of Prekale seemed quiet. The streets were empty, as were those yards of houses that were visible from the road. Nor was there anybody in the fields. Yet matters were seething inside. This village near Djurakovac has not been out of the columns of newspapers or television and radio programs for months. The 22 Serbian families who are still left, in the grip, as they put it, of the unremitting pressure of Albanian nationalists and separatists, want to emigrate en masse. They announced their intention with a sign at the entrance to the village: "Prekale. The property of all Serbs and Montenegrins for sale. Petrovic, Maksimovic, Otovic, Racic, Bulatovic, Nikolic, Kozic, Djokic, Savic, Dimic." Yesterday evening they had again gathered to discuss whether to stay for the time being or to emigrate. Members of the so-called Council for the Organization of Protest Gatherings were also present at this meeting, but there was not a single Albanian. Nor did anybody say that any had been invited.

Some time around 2030, the village representatives, at the request of members of the Council for the Organization of Protest Meetings, postponed the decision for mass emigration until 1 September, on condition that the secretaries of the republican and provincial secretariats for internal affairs come to them before then in order to acquaint themselves with the situation and take steps.

Mistrust of the System's Institutions [subhead]

The speakers at this meeting, as one man, voiced their mistrust in the system's organs and institutions "which have not been able to stabilize the situation after so many years," as they said.

"Thank you to the council (for organizing protest meetings—our addition) but no thank you to the communal and provincial leaders and the rest, who have never visited us or listened to our grievances!" said Slobodan Maksimovic, the first speaker, according to whom 40 Serbian families with 307 members have abandoned Prekale under the constant pressure of Albanian nationalists and separatists (his uncle, Petko Maksimovic, later said that 19 families have emigrated), leaving behind 22 families with about 120 members.

This speaker, like those later, first stressed the lack of personal security, especially for women and children, who are assaulted at every turn. Up till now, 30 different excesses have been reported, yet, despite the fact that we have informed the authorities, nobody has taken a single step to prevent such incidents from recurring.

"Almost all the culprits of excesses were caught before we held our protest meeting," Slobodan said, "but nobody has yet told us what happened to them afterwards."

This speaker nevertheless mentioned the visits of provincial and communal officials, as well as two groups from the federation, from which "nothing resulted," and who "called us Serbian nationalists, or successors of the Cetniks." Toward the end of his speech, after lambasting the communal, provincial, and federal leaderships, he said that he felt himself forgotten, that nobody was

visiting him, nobody doing anything, nobody..," even saying that Shalih Nushi had been physically threatened. (!) This was also asserted by Ljubo Bulatovic.

Slobodan, after complaining of the highest provincial leaders, who have "never done anything to restore our comforts," also mentioned the state security inspectors, who did not leave them in peace until they complained to the representatives of Serbia (Cosic). About Azem Vlasi, he said that he had supposedly patronized him and had not wanted to talk to him. "What do you want me to do, take a gun and kill people?," Vlasi is supposed to have said to them, when they presented him with a request for somebody to defend them from the Albanians.

Momcilo Pumpalovic, a member of the Organizing Council for the Protest Gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins, in explaining his frequent visits to this village, mentioned his local family ties. "Slobodan is my brother-in-law," he said, rejecting the accusations leveled against him as an alleged missionary for organizing protest gatherings, which in his view are reasonable and the only way to change the situation, since "the communal, provincial, and federal leaders have done nothing, even though they have promised." In his view, only the leadership of Serbia has acted. As an example of the indifference of the state authorities, he mentioned the case of the fire at the Tijanic house, which had never been investigated. He made a great fuss about Azem Vlasi's call in Dobrusa for Serbs and Albanians to solve their problems together. "I am against emigration. But I want conditions to be created under which Serbs can feel as much as home here as they do in Sumadija, and for Albanians there to feel the same as if they were in Kosovo." According to him, the Lukaj family too had become assimilated and had become Albanian "although they used to be Montenegrins, Muslims—it is the same—because Serbs, Montenegrins, Croats are brothers, of the same blood."

Ljubo Bulatovic stressed that there is not a single house that has not suffered from some Albanian excess, and that the Kosovo leadership consider us to be the successors of the Cetniks, even though they themselves are the grandsons of Shaban Polluzha [Kosovo Albanian anti-communist resistance fighter in the forties] It is they who are evicting us, not the people!" he stressed. All speakers mentioned the Tishukaj and Pajazitaj families of Isniq, who strut about the village like agas and beys [Ottoman landowners]. Ljubo even demanded investigations into whether they had not participated in his father's murder in the war.

Conditions for Staying [subhead]

Each of the participants in the discussion, besides other problems, mentioned that of their water "which has been cut off and diverted to ethnically pure Albanian villages" such as Staradran, Deraluka, and Banjica.

"What kind of life do we have here, when every night we have to protect the village with firearms from the attacks of the Albanians?" said Jevrem Petrovic. "We have nobody to defend us! We are fed up with these liars. Can you not see that the state itself is pushing us out?"

"Those Tishukaj and Pajaziti braggarts have taken it upon themselves to behave toward us us like the agas and beys of old," Stevan Maksimovic added. They even threaten to take our land away without compensation. "We might talk about compensation for the houses you have built and the fruit trees you have planted," they say, "but the land was ours," although speakers asserted that the Serbs of Prekale are not recently-arrived colonists, but are indigenous.

Petko Maksimovic, an 83-year-old man, summoned to speak by those who had no doubt arranged this meeting well, spoke about the traditionally good relations between the Serbs and Albanians in former days. "Today," he said, "It is not like that any more. All these evils have come to us from the leadership, not from our neighbors... All those in power are the same. We had freedom once."

This old man nevertheless quoted a popular saying, very important and meaningful for today and for all times: "Do not do to others what you would not like done to yourself!" If this saying, which he quoted in Albanian, were heeded, the situation would become normal at once. However, incidents occur which, although they are simply part of human life, and not at all nationalist, seem nationalist under the circumstances that have arisen, and encumber the situation. But other things happen too. According to the claims of the Prekale villagers, there have been 10 attempted rapes here, and other excesses. Two thousand pepper plants were uprooted from Rados Otovic's garden, and 300 from Racic's, while Racic's daughter is now mentally ill at Prolom Banje, after being struck by an Albanian Kosovatrans bus driver.

Vukoje Racic, Djordje Nikolic, and others also expressed dissatisfaction with the behavior of the state authorities. In the context of pressure, Skender Kabashi and Rame Ademi, former secretary of the Istok Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and others were also mentioned.

Encouraged by Stevan Marinkovic, a member of the Organizing Council for Protest Gatherings, the Prekale villagers then put forward their conditions for staying: "Our children must be able to go to school in peace, and our families to go out into the fields, to board buses, and walk in the streets in peace, without fear of rape; that the Tishukaj and Pajazitaj terrorists must be got rid of, and that it should be discovered whether they had a hand in the murder of Ljubo Bulatovic's father.

They concluded by demanding that the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs should come to them before 1 September in order to examine the situation and take immediate steps. Stevan Marinkovic,

member of the Organizing Council for Protest Gatherings, told the Prekale villagers to have patience, since solutions are on the horizon. As for security, he said that "If necessary, we will also call in units of the federal militia, and mount an initiative in the Assembly to solve the water problem as soon as possible." Meanwhile, Miroslav Solovic stressed that mass emigration is an irritant to the Albanian nationalists and separatists. He called for the dissolution of all the system's institutions and authorities (the LC, the security services, and the state), and the creation of new ones. In this context, he also supported the trip to Titograd. "Have not the leaderships been changed eight times since 1981, while nothing has been done? Eight years waiting has been long enough," he added. Milic Moslavoric also made much of the speech by the president of the SFRY Presidency at Vares on the present political situation. "Some are threatening mass emigration!," he quoted ironically, adding that there is nobody to solve the problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. When we left Prekale at about 2100 we saw two young men setting out with rifles in their hands to guard the entrance to the village.

Comment on RILINDJA Article

AU2308164688 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 88 p 5

[Radivoje Petrovic commentary: "How RILINDJA Sees Emigration From Kosovo"]

[Text] After all political rallies held on the occasion of the Kosovo exodus and a delay of more than 7 years in finding the right political moves to solve such a situation, one can hardly think that we are at a dead end, even when what is involved is the cause of the saddest Kosovo problem—the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Everybody agrees that the threat to personal security and security of property of members of these two peoples is the basic and main reason that the columns of emigrants are mostly directed toward Serbia. This is, everybody but RILINDJA which—in an article on the fact that Albanians also emigrate from the province—tries to muddy the water a bit and to push political debates far back into the past.

In an article by journalist Zenun Celjaj carried on 16 August, the Pristina daily "discovers" for us that there are too many people who are poorly informed about the problem, so it corrects the mistake by providing new data from the Provincial Statistical Institute.

"What do the data show?" RILINDJA asks and quotes:

"Mostly Serbs and Montenegrins, but also Muslims, Romanies, and Turks continue to emigrate from Kosovo. Of the 34,251 people who emigrated from Kosovo from 1 June 1983 to 31 December 1987, there were 14,921 Serbs, 2,299 Montenegrins, 3,011 Muslims, and 2,665 Romanies. However, on the list of people who left the province in the last 5 years the Albanians are the next after the Serbs: 9,163 Albanians have emigrated.

"On the basis of the data provided by the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the emigrants' personal statements, statistics claim that 17 people have left because of direct or indirect pressure. However, political analyses point out that pressure is also exerted and in fact contributed to by the very situation in Kosovo. One can often hear from Albanians too that they would have left had they had somewhere to go to, just because of the economic and social problems with which they are confronted.

"It is now clear that the main factor which causes this process is the economic situation...."

Along with the data on the number of members of different nationalities who have returned to Kosovo, among whom there are 3,008 Serbs, 542 Montenegrins, and as many as 5,782 Albanians, RILINDJA says:

"Of course, this relation is not favorable, nor is it in conformity with the proclaimed party and state stances on preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and on the return of the people who had emigrated, although comprehensive measures are being taken in constructing factories, mostly in communities populated mostly by Serbs and Montenegrins. Apart from this, infrastructure projects are being constructed in these communities and optimal conditions for schooling and cultural life are created. Because of this, respective organs and institutions have the task of finding objective reasons to engage neutral scientific institutions and eminent scientists in this work. Certainly, the 1974 Constitution is not the reason, although there are attempts to provoke discontent with the situation here through demagogy and with ulterior motives," the Pristina daily concludes.

It cannot be disputed that the current migration of the population in Yugoslavia also has economic causes. After all, many scientific studies prove this, and Albanians here are no exception. However, there is something else at stake here. To present data on the emigration of Albanians so calmly at the time when subjective forces strive to halt collective emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins who are leaving because of obvious pressures and mistreatment, and on top of it to add the assessment that the main factor is the economic situation, as RILINDJA has done, is nothing but the minimization of the current living situation of Serbs and Montenegrins and a search for a political excuse for leaderships incapable of solving the problem. An "argument" is offered between the lines according to which "optimal conditions for schooling and cultural life are created," factories and infrastructure projects are constructed, and so on, and they—strange people, are they not—still emigrate!

The language of the statistics that the Pristina daily uses is barren in comparison with harsh and sad assessments in the latest findings of the commission of the joint secretariats of internal affairs on the situation in Kosovo. The latest findings of the commission show that the psychosis of fear, insecurity, and lack of prospects if one stays in Kosovo is created all the time. It says that 300 criminal acts through which personal security and security of property of Serbs and Montenegrins was threatened have been registered in 2 and ½ years. Finally, it was stated that official statistics do not present the real situation in the province because there are many cases of maltreatment which citizens do not report. At the same time, attention was drawn to perfidious and hidden pressures that Serbs and Montenegrins are subjected to in their working places, in shops, and in the street. Hence the assessment that RILINDJA also mentions that "as long as even one Serb or Montenegrin emigrates from Kosovo, we cannot say that the situation there is peaceful and good." One also seems to be reproached for not mentioning Albanians in this context, so that a wrong picture is created about the privileged status of Serbs and Montenegrins in their relations with the authorities. These privileged people are raped, their graves desecrated, and their plum orchards cut down.

If RILINDJA turns to economic reasons for the emigration, then it is not understandable at all how one could forget the demographic explosion in the province which is also a certain type of political pressure. Even much richer countries in the world would not be able to bear such a pressure that a new population causes, so it is little wonder that most of the social wealth is used up before new citizens become capable of working.

Since Kosovo's underdevelopedness is still given as the main reason for the emigration from the province, this sounds less like well-argumented political reasoning and more like direct pressure against collectives in developed regions: Give us the money. The fact that this pressure is strong is manifested by the fact that some collectives in the SR of Serbia must take credits in order to be able to pay the Kosovo contribution.

Finally, the intention of RILINDJA's article becomes clear when it mentions the 1974 Constitution. "Certainly, the 1974 Constitution is not the reason," the Pristina daily comments as it continues to fit together the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle, forgetting that it was the bureaucraticized institutions of the system which have done the most to increase Albanian separatism when they took advantage of the fact that the SR of Serbia had been denied authority to act in Kosovo.

Providing an excuse for incapable people and contributing to those opposed to constitutional changes, the RILINDJA article will certainly fulfill its political intentions among its readers, mostly Albanian nationals. There is the question, however, to what extent all this contributes to the return of peace and confidence, which the article also advocates.

Street Demonstrations Termed Counterproductive

AU2308141188 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 88 p 2

[Miroslav Hadzic article: "Fear of Losing Power"]

[Text] The growing crisis, which is the result of the disintegration of ossified social and political relations, initiates, stimulates, and calls for the citizens' action. At the same time, the crisis denudes and simplifies relations in the economic and political spheres. It clearly reveals two confronting sides: the isolated and uncontrolled ruling elites, and the mass of the politically powerless citizens. At its present level, the crisis first of all reveals the consequences and manifestation of the existing division of political power. With further intensification, the crisis will reveal fundamental contradictions in the ruling political and economic relations.

The crisis erodes the power of the ruling elites. However, potentially it could also increase it. This is in fact where the paradox of the crisis lies. Considering that elites have control and a monopoly over the basic levers of (state) power, one could expect that they will use them if they find that their power is significantly endangered. The deep fear of losing power is the motive force of feigned political activity.

The never changing macro- and microsystems are supposed to create or preserve the illusion that the situation is under control and that a sound and clear strategy exists. In this process roles are mixed to confusion. The party organs and leaderships deal with problems that should not be a subject of their concern. The state organs are waiting to see what the party (parties) is going to do. But since the party's decisions are based on compromises, the party is in effect not making decisions. Mutual blockage and dysfunction hinder both the state (states) and the party (parties). This is the reason for the political disqualification of the first attempts to conduct independent political activities. Therefore, the first and real problem is still how to ensure that everybody does his job properly. The best illustration of this is the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum. It was demonstrated again that party means cannot solve problems in the functioning of the state, courts, security service, and other institutions in Kosovo. The state problems must and can only be solved with state means. This must not (it may, but it should not) be a matter of political bargaining and ideological squabbling. Ideopolitical activities can and should precede and follow state activities, but they cannot replace them.

There Is No Promised Future [subhead]

The crisis destroys the previously established class-social distribution of power. The social divisions based on the unproductive usurping of economic power and social wealth are coming to a head. Two successive currents in the creation of the awareness of the motivated masses

emerge from this: The first, which demands the establishment of economic instruments for the evaluation and division of labor and the results of labor; and the second which, in the repetitions of the theoreticized egalitarian concept and interpretation of socialism, wants impoverishing equality. Different interpretations of the use of and ways to bring about political changes follow on logically.

The advocates of the first tendency are the creative and productive strata of society which, as well as being impotent, have until now lacked motivation and stimulation, which is even worse. The social basis of the second is distinctly heterogeneous. Its majority consists of the impoverished and simple and menial workers who, through ideological indoctrination, were driven to the point of religiousness. They cannot stop wondering how this happened and what happened to the promised future. They represent the mass of discontented people who cannot themselves reach the source, the cause, and subjects of their dissatisfaction. They have always constituted the manipulative mass that is susceptible to all forms of instrumentalization ranging from what is orthodox and concerns everyday politics, to what is the antisocialist and nationalist. They are receptive to forum-like "crisisology" ["kriziologija"]. Scientific crisisology is not reaching them. At the beginning, they accept surrogate culprits and causes. As the crisis deepens, they gradually discover its financial and specific indicators, which are visible from the outside. But they still do not realize that it is a question only of the final products of contradictory social and political relations. They are also immediately satisfied with sacrificial political lambs. They very easily become the trophy of local, specific, and other options, and options that are uncivilized. Regret for former times and authoritarian personalities emerges from this, without the knowledge and desire to learn that the present is based in this idealized past.

Nebulous Privileges [subhead]

In any case, no matter how much they are under control and can be manipulated, their reactions are not predictable. Their further involvement will be determined by the directions and currents of their incipient political (self)emancipation. They nevertheless depend on ways of solving the crisis and the balance of power among the ruling circles. The democratic option will also lead to a revival of their political consciousness. However, in the same way, because of systematic and long-lasting indoctrination, they could be the support of authoritarian and dogmatic forces which are counting on their rigidity and low-level political culture.

However, the key advocates of the second trend come from the circle of the ruling strata. By using socialist-self-managing phraseology, they want to preserve the appearance of legitimacy and maintain their economic political power. They are forced to allow the public to look into their financial and other privileges in order to preserve their key, boundless, uncontrolled, and irresponsible authority. If need be, they carry out self-differentiation [samo-diferencijacija] and denounce those who have been compromised. They also replace their weaker political rivals.

The frequent practice of taking politics to the "streets" therefore has several meanings. First of all, this involves a direct and real criticism of the present political system and its (in)efficacy, and through this, criticism of the existing political organizations and the relationships within them. However, the movement of the disadvantaged is primarily an indication of a possible process of reviving political conscience and emancipating a great number of citizens. The movement is an expression of increased awareness about its own lack of political power as well as about nonacceptance of being powerless. It also indicates that in a politically and institutionally (over)organized society there is place for spontaneous activities, and not only that, it shows that spontaneous activities are necessary. What is significant is that individual "street" manifestations are uniform in the active, territorial, class-social, and national sense, and are also limited and isolated. This significantly restricts the scope of these activities and directly contributes to the preservation of the status quo. At the same time, this demonstrates that the consequences of the long-lasting systemic (the Constitution, law on associated labor, and so forth) and political divisions of the classes, peoples, and citizens of Yugoslavia have been suffered and have been publicly manifested. The by-product, not less important, is the public expression of clashes within the ruling elites. This clash cannot be resolved within the existing systemic solutions and is the consequence of postponing necessary and possible changes. The postponement of a radical way out of the crisis will make more room for potentially destructive effects of the crisis.

To tell the truth, one must be aware of the real scope and shortcomings of citizens' spontaneous democratic interventions in the current policy. With the present organization of political powers, the "street" cannot be used to cause and start radical democratic changes. The growing crisis will necessarily lead to more frequent reactions by the "street," and to an increase in the political power of the disadvantaged. Activities in the "street" can indeed be a prolegomenon to democratic as well as antidemocratic interventions. Unless society systemically protects itself from a possible nonhistoric turnabout, it cannot be denied that actions the "street" are potentially counterproductive. In addition to that, one can claim with certainty that the (associated) citizens will not easily or simply give up the recently discovered means of autochthonous political activity.

Vojvodina Press on Instigators of Demonstrations

AU2508080288 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 88 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "The Last Straw," reprinted from Novi Sad MAGYAR SZO, date not given]

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium, like the LCY Central Committee, has intervened with the aim of preventing further strains in relations between Serbia

and Vojvodina. We expected that the decisions of the highest party authorities would apply to all Communists equally, but it quickly turned out that that the instigators and organizers of the demonstrations only hold by party decisions when they correspond to their interests and do not prevent them from carrying out their strategies. This was how the Novi Sad and Pancevo demonstrations came about, as well as the recently organized provocations at Nova Pazova.

However, these demonstrations have another aspect. The instigators and organizers who exploit the people for their own purposes are in fact working for the breakdown of our constitutional and state system with increasing verve, and making ever fewer attempts to hide their efforts to seize power over the entire country. The criminal law has a name for such subversive operation: antistate activity. If we consider equality, the principle of the same rights for all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, brotherhood and unity, and the survival of our community to be sacred, we must immediately prevent every counterrevolutionary attempt. But how? By organizing counterdemonstrations? Or exposing the frightened people to the danger of the outbreak of civil war? We are not convinced that this is necessary.

We hope that parallel or alternative organs of power still do not rule in our country, and that the legal and constitutional work of our sociopolitical and state organs is still not yet totally paralyzed, although events hitherto do not give too many grounds for such hope. If the demonstration announced for 27 August at Titovo Vrbas is really held, then we will be faced with the unavoidable question of the responsibility of the leading Vojvodina authorities, and neither the LCY Central Committee Presidium nor the SFRY Presidency will be able to shirk responsibility if the tide engulfing the SR of Serbia and creating alternative organs of power does not ebb.

We have been provoked enough. It is the last straw.

Vojvodina Commune Rejects Kosovo Meeting
AU2408163588 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 aug 88

[Text] At its expanded session, the Presidium of the SAWP Communal Conference in Titov Vrbas has concluded that the solidarity meeting announced by the Organizational Committee of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins and arranged for 27 August cannot be accepted in this town primarily because, in the opinion of this Presidium, such meetings solve nothing. Here is a report from Nikola Bulatovic:

The Titov Vrbas SAWP Presidium stands by the stances made 1 week ago that this organization is not and cannot be the organizer or even the (?joint organizer) of the announced solidarity meeting by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

As Eugen Kovac, president of the communal organization's Presidium, stressed in his introductory speech, this stance proceeds, above all, from the conclusions of the 16th Session of the LCY Central Committee and from the accepted viewpoint that such meetings do not contribute to solving the problems in Kosovo and that similar gatherings are a form of unacceptable pressure and a way of intensifying the complex social situation. To this can be added the stance of this commune's SAWP that the Kosovo problems must be solved more quickly and that there is full understanding here for the troubles of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Considering that not one office or organization in Titov Vrbas started an initiative to hold the announced meeting, they cannot participate in its organization and the Presidium of the Communal Conference believes that holding the meeting would otherwise damage good intranational relations.

The Organizational Committee of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins were reproached because, in the telex that it sent yesterday, it simply informed us of the day and hour that the meeting would be held, without a prior agreement with representatives of the sociopolitical life of the commune.

The Titov Vrbas SAWP Presidium will inform the Organizational Committee of Serbs and Montenegrins, the Provincial Conferences of the Vojvodina and Kosovo SAWP's, the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, and the SAWPY Federal Conference of its stances.

Rus concludes: "The SFRY Presidency that supports Milosevic's idea will first isolate Yugoslavia from Europe, and then the Serbian people from other Yugoslav peoples. In this sense Milosevic's idea is most dangerous precisely for the Serbian people itself."

In her 6 August letter, Dusa Damjanovic of Ljubljana says that as a Serb from Vojvodina, she feels that Rus' concern for the autonomy of Vojvodina "is only apparent and that the writer strives to achieve something quite different: to deepen the intranational disagreements in our community, for which Rus and his ilk do not try to find the ways for drawing it together, but try to divide it.

"With all the goodwill I cannot but ask whether Veljko Rus is indeed advocating a democratic settlement of the autonomy question in Vojvodina and Kosovo, or whether his starting point in the said letter is his fear that Serbia may grow stronger and may realize its right to statehood. In other words, whether his are the musings of a Democrat or whether national socialist views are emerging under the cloak of democracy; views which have not been alien to Veljko Rus for some time, views he advocated in the seventies.

"The chief reason for my suspicion that national socialist views and propagation of chauvinism may be involved is not just the manner of writing, in which questions

demanding answers alternate with assertions that are arbitrary and untrue, not even some dubious and some quite monstrous theses, but his complete lack of understanding for the problems of others. A true democrat cannot lack objectivity to such an extent, cannot be so narrow-minded and lacking understanding. These are the characteristics of a chauvinist, who because he is exclusive and mesmerized by his own problems, cannot listen to others and cannot comprehend them, but looks at them solely from his own angle and colors them with his own color."

Damjanovic is horrified by Rus' assertions of Serbian hegemonism and wonders "why the strivings of Serbs to have their own state" is "automatically equated with hegemonism" and a desire to create "Great Serbia."

Slovene Letters on Serbia, Kosovo Published

AU2108143088 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 30 July on page 23 carries a 1,400-word letter by Veljko Rus arguing against Stane Dolanc' statement on Serbian constitutional reforms, and on 6 August on page 6 it carries a 700-word letter by Dusa Damjanovic responding to Rus letter. The letter texted in the referent item is Rus' reply to Damjanovic letter.

In his 30 July letter published under the heading "Whose Policy Does the SFRY Presidium Support", Veljko Rus of Ljubljana refers to a statement by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the effect that "in the opinion of the SFRY Presidency, constitutional reforms are needed that would enable the SR of Serbia to organize its defense, security, the judiciary, and foreign policy in a uniform way on its entire territory." Rus interprets this to mean "that the autonomy of two federal units, Vojvodina and Kosovo, be abolished and that the aims of the present political leadership in the SR of Serbia be fully supported."

Rus argues that press reports show that Croatia, Kosovo, Slovenia, and Vojvodina do not support "Milosevic' policy of abolishing the autonomy of two federal units," and he asks: "Can, for instance, Stane Dolanc act in the Presidium according to his personal views when these views are in open disagreement with the views of the entire articulate public in the SR of Slovenia? And if he is in open disagreement with the opinion of his grass roots, is it not the duty of the delegates to initiate at once the procedure for Stane Dolanc' recall?"

Rus further says that it may be assumed that at least the Vojvodina and Kosovo members of the Presidency oppose the abolition of the provinces autonomy, and wonders how Dolanc could advance an opinion as if it was held by the whole Presidency.

Rus asks: "What will be the consequences of a possible abolition of autonomy in Vojvodina when we know that an equilibrium and at least a provisional harmony among the Serbs, the Hungarians, and numerous other ethnic minorities are based precisely on the fact that Vojvodina is an autonomous province? What will happen if Milosevic's policy continues along its present road? What does it mean that Milosevic is using primitive populist methods which may at any moment turn into ethnic street fights? Who will be responsible? Stane Dolanc, the Presidency, or somebody else, for instance the 'little man' who will end up in the whirlpool?

"What are the possibilities that the Serbian defense, security, and juridical organs will succeed in 'pacifying' Kosovo? Is not the problem of Kosovo a consequence of the 70 years of Serbian 'pacification' of that region? Is not the intensification of this pacification, to which Stane Dolanc personally was a godfather by declaring a historically inevitable national renaissance top be counterrevolution, completely clear evidence to show that such politicized pacification moves us further and further away from peace in Kosovo?"

Rus further asks: "What will be the consequences in Bosnia-Hercegovina of a possible realization of Milosevic's policy? Will not a 'Great Serbia' destroy the precarious equilibrium among the Serbs, the Croatians, and the Muslims in that republic?" And finally, "will not the processes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vojvodina, and the Federation itself aggravate the conflicts between the SR of Serbia and the SR of Croatia? Precisely this is the final question of which all of Croatia is obviously aware, when it follows the destructive policy of Milosevic and his political team with extreme and perhaps excessive tolerance?

"If relations between Croatia and Serbia become aggravated, we know that nobody will be able to control the situation in Yugoslavia any more. Not even the Army. In fact, the Army will be the least able to control it, for contradictions in modern society are not being aggravated in Milosevic's street populist manner, which can be restrained by armed force, but with a white strike, which has been going on in Yugoslavia for almost 15 years." This "white strike" is demonstrated by figures showing that the Yugoslav economy operates at half capacity.

"While Stane Dolanc advocates solutions oriented toward abolishing the autonomy of two federal units and promoting the will of 'the majority people,' we Slovenes, in contrast to Dolanc, should promote the principle of protecting the autonomy of minorities. Early industrial societies promoted democracy as a rule of the majority. While this principle was progressive for those times, now it no longer is." In the "post-modern" era, democracy will be based on the protection of national and social minorities.

"If we want to advance this new principle of democracy, we cannot of course see in Milosevic' attempts to promote 'Great Serbia' anything else but an attempt to pull us back into the past, which is to say a politically reactionary and culturaly primitive attempt. If we want to advance the new principle of the autonomy of the

minorities, we must first demand that federal juridical organs be set up for the protection of all national minorities: the Hungarian and the Italian minorities in the SR of Slovenia, the Albanian in the SR of Serbia, the Serbian in Kosovo, the Croatian in Vojvodina, the Serbian in Croatia, and so forth."

Rus states that Milosevic' ideas "lead in the opposite direction, a revival of ethic nationalisms that were characteristic of Europe at the end of the 19th century and which in the first half of the 20th century degenerated into such social pathology that they continue to provoke disgust among contemporary European generations."

Former Bosnian Official Says Leaders Must Go

AU2308181488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 88 p 1

[Report on interview with Petar Dodik, former member of the Bosnian Presidency, by Milenko Vasovic, originally published in NOVOSTI 8; place and date not given]

[Text] It is high time for the cadre renewal which would in turn facilitate radical changes in the economic system and release the enormous energy of the people, energy that is the only real force for overcoming the crisis. However, resistance to this is strong and probably stems from the long-lasting rule of certain people who do not want to go despite the presently bad results.

The leadership that has not had any results for years—in fact the situation is deteriorating all the time—must go. In every democratic country this would have been done through elections or in some other way, while in our country some individuals or groups of individuals who have been conducting the cadre policy for years are still in the position to do the same, and this is the reason why we do not see any changes. They did not appoint competent people to responsible positions, but those who would listen to them, who would support them.

[Vasovic] Who is in charge of the cadre policy in Bosnia-Hercegovina? Who is responsible for appointing their own people? Who is at the top of the cadre pyramid?

[Dodik] Those who hold the most power, those who have the greatest influence on cadre policy, although this fact is being disputed.

[Vasovic] Is this still practiced?

[Didik] Of course, but to a smaller extent and with more caution. The introduction of more candidates has not changed the situation significantly either. The fact that there are more candidates on the list does not automatically mean democracy in elections. What is important is where these candidates come from, whether they represent the mood of the workers and people, what their standing is in their communes. Unfortunately, very little attentions is paid to this....

[Vasovic] Recently we heard numerous criticisms addressed to officials but they seem not to listen to the public. How would you react if you were in their position?

[Dodik] I would certainly not ignore the public. The stated or written criticisms should be returned the seriousness they deserve. Perhaps I am sensitive, but if I were the head of the veterans organization, I would have certainly not remained under such circumstances. On the other hand, I cannot accept all the name-calling and criticisms made after the LCY Central Committee plenum which decided that a stop must be put to such methods until a final decision is made. This contradicts democratic centralism which the LCY advocates and should advocate. The mere fact that the Central Committee's decision is not respected represents great danger, and I am afraid of this practice.

[Vasovic] How do people in power, in view of such a great number of affairs, manage to avoid personal responsibility for either direct or indirect involvement?

[Dodik] The main protagonists are not responsible for many mistakes or affairs. For instance, it is unacceptable that nobody in the Federation bore responsibility for the counterrevolution of 1981, except Fadilj Hodza, whose responsibility was established too late, when he had already retired. Bureaucracy thinks that it has the right to be stronger than the law.

More Titles of Banners at Titograd Listed

AU2308191788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Content of Banners"]

[Text] The Ivan Milutinovic Square was flooded with banners, portraits, and other kinds of pictures. Their messages mainly referred to the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia, the situation in Kosovo, and the current political situation: "Serbs, Montenegrins, and honest Albanians, the Montenegrin people are with you"; "Let the new Constitution of the SR of Serbia be a constitution of unity rather than divisions"; "If the SR of Serbia is not going to be permanently present in Kosovo, the SR of Serbia can become Kosovo"; "Let the new Constitution of the SR of Serbia be a guarantee of equality, freedom, and prosperity of all its parts"; "For stable Yugoslavia and the equality of all before the law."

Some messages were addressed to the leadership: "From one nation you created many, from Yugoslavia you created the disunited states of the Balkans"; "Until people like Vrhovec, Krunic, and Matic leave the leadership, Kosovo will not be able to solve its crisis"; "Long

live the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia"; "Support LCY Central Committee"; "Are you going to let us leave our centuries old homes?"; "Damn the souls of big bosses; they have sown the seeds of dissent"; "Milosevic, we are with you"; "Zarkovic, where are your grass roots?"; "Long live Batric Jovanovic—people from Kosmet."

The following are some among the many messages that referred to the situation in Kosovo: "We are not up giving Kosovo, the sun of the Serbian sky"; "Kosovo is Serbia's Mecca"; "Freedom, Kosovo children cry for you"; "We share Serbia's good and bad"; "We demand tranquil dreams for Serb and Montenegrin children in Kosovo"; One of the slogans reads: "Why at 12, when it is already 1 minute to 12?" This referred to the time for holding the meeting.

There were also poetic messages based on Serbian tradition: "What cannot be chained will run away into the mountains." Famous boxer Miodrag Perunovic and actor Ivo Vuckovic carried a portrait of Njegos with a slogan "Tyranny must be stamped out." In addition to Njegos' portrait, there were also the portraits of Tito and Lenin, while Milosevic's portrait also carried the following slogan: "Support to the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia—Andrijevica."

People also chanted: "We are together"; "Kosovo is Serbia"; "We will give our lives, but not Kosovo"; "It is better to die than be a slave"; "Let us march on to Kosovo"; "Slobo [Slobodan Milosevic], freedom." At one time somebody even shouted: "We want arms."

The most frequent chants were: "We want Batric" and "We have enough sirdars."

One could also hear songs: "Oh, bright May dawn..." and "Slobodan, you are our darling, nobody can harm you." Of course, the meeting did not go without the sound of gusle [a Balkan musical instrument similar to a fiddle].

Milk Price Raised in Montenegro

LD2408142788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Summary] Titograd, 24 August (TANJUG)—Milk prices in Montenegro have been increased, beginning today, by 25 percent.

Correction to Kosovo Committee Proposes Rally

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Kosovo Committee Asks To Hold Slovene Rally", published in the 23 August East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 41: column one, paragraph nine, only sentence reads: ...requested that the Slovenian Socialist Alliance reply to today's proposal this week. (supplying indistinct passage).